The New-York Times.

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GREAT RIOT

Anarchy and Bloodshed in New-Orleans.

Mobbing of the Constitutional Convention.

Massacre of Several Prominent White Citizens.

A Great Number of Colored Men Killed.

The Fearful Scenes of Memphis Re-enacted.

Utter Inefficiency of the Police Department.

The Military Appealed To, but are in No Hurry.

Major-Gen. Sheridan Not Yet Returned from Texas.

History of the Calling of the Convention.

Criminal Double-Dealing of Gov. Wells.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

Popular Outbreak in New-Orleans on the Reassembling of the Constitutional Convention—Collisions with Negro Processions.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30—5 P. M.

Your New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs the following highly important news of riot and bloodshed in New-Orleans, to-day, growing out of an attempt on the part of the Mayor to prevent the Constitutional Convention from assembling.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, July 30.

The Convention met at 9. There were twenty-six members present. Adjourned to call in the absentees.

Negro processions, with martial music and national flags were abroad on the streets. Several pistol-shots were fired, but nobody hurt. A party of whites tried to take their flag away from the freedmen, but were repulsed. All the stores and places of business on Canal-street closed for fear of further riots.

The Mob Hold the Convention as Prisoners—Several Negroes Killed—Gen. Sheridan Absent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, July 30.

The Mechanics' Institute, where the Convention meets, is on Dryades-street, between Canal and Common. The Conventioners are still in it, while the mob on Canal and Common streets is keeping them prisoners.

The Police are not in full force, and several negroes have been killed.

The street in front of the Institute is now clear, but no one dares to go near it.

Several dead negroes are lying on the sidewalk.

Gov. WELLS has gone to see Gen. BAIRD, to get the military out.

Gen. SHERIDAN is not yet back from his Gulf trip. He is expected every moment.

Members of the Convention Arrested—Threats of Lynching a Leading Unionist—"Memphis on the Negroes."

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, July 30.

Several arrests of members of the Convention have been made by the city Police; but few negroes are being arrested, as they are being rapidly killed.

The Police will soon attempt to storm Institute Building in which the Convention are yet holding their session.

W. R. FISK, a prominent ultra Unionist member of the Convention has just been arrested. An attempt was made to lynch him, but the Police prevented it. It is "Memphis" on the freedmen.

Gov. Hahn Wounded and Arrested—The Military Behind Time—Dr. A. P. Dostie Killed—One Hundred Negroes and Twenty-Five White Men Reported Killed.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30.

Gov. HAHN was wounded, and has been arrested by the Police. The military will soon be in town, but the riot is about over.

Gen. BAIRD has been very derelict in not bringing the troops more promptly to the enforcement of law and order.

Dr. A. P. DOSTIE, formerly State Treasurer, the most prominent of the Equal Rights men in the State, has been killed by the mob. He attempted to escape from the Institute building at the time.

About one hundred negroes have been killed, and also twenty-five whites, including several Policemen.

What Led to the Riot—The Latent Spirit of Know-Nothingism—Previous Political Meetings.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30.

Since the days of Know Nothingism or the close of the war, New-Orleans has never labored under such intense excitement as during the week just passed. As a party, the Know Nothings were better organized here than in any other section of country, and I have reason to believe that their organization is still kept up. They at one time ruled the city with violence, and these rioters disturbed every public assembly convened for political purposes, notwithstanding the evidence to-day will take rank side by side with those bygone times in the history. First came the ANDY JOHNSON ratification meeting, or more properly speaking, the meeting ratifying Democratic nomination delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It was convened in Lafayette-square, where a platform overhung with National flags and patriotic transparencies had been erected. The telegraph has already given full particulars of this gathering, and it only remains for me to add that although speakers were one and all loud and earnest in their denunciation of the Radicals and the course of Congress, they were otherwise moderate and conciliatory resolutions adopted were of the same nature and several of the speakers plainly told the secessionists if any there were present who still clung to their great heresy that they were not wanted. The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and although the number present was not as large as it would have been the meeting was a success. After this meeting Gov. WELLES' proclamation ordering the election of delegates from unrepresented parishes to Constitutional Convention was issued. The Governor mailed the proclamation to his private secretary, from whom his plantation on Red River, and the Secretary of State refused to sign it and affix the official seal of the State. This refusal resulted in a hubbub in the court of the conventioeers, but they soon discovered a convenient decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the signature was not necessary, and P. KING, BUTLER the great, King Bee, of Louisiana, Radicalism, prevailed on the Private Secretary aforesaid, to send the proclamation to the press.

As I informed you last week, the Governor had been on the fence for some time back, and therefore the issue of the long-looked-for document surprised many who were confident in the opinion that he was opposed to reconstructing what they termed a revolutionary party. When at once it appeared, however, the conservative Unionists and the reconstructionists had their turn of intense excitement.

It is well know that the object of the Convention is to disfranchise ex-rebels and franchise the freedmen. The radicals have a majority in the Convention, in which they propose to follow the illustrious example of Congress in not admitting members who are opposed to their political connections. They claim to be the only true representatives of loyal inhabitants of the State, and intended to arrogate to themselves to decide who shall come in under a new election and who shall stay out. They were elected under the authority of Gen. BANKS' Proclamation while the war was still raging, and some of them held certificates signed on board of gunboats and in the camps of the Union army.

Of the meeting you have had telegraphic news, but to have fully appreciated it you should have seen it.

The hall of the House of Representatives was densely packed with an assembly composed mainly of freedmen, while on the stand was seated Ex-Gov. HAHN as presiding officer, P. KING BUTLER, and other prominent loyalists, besides several leading citizens. Outside the building, in the street, a stand for speaking had been erected, around which was crowded several thousand of the unwashed and unkempt. freed, their white sympathizers and a few of the other white kind. I have heard SUMNER, STEVENS, and even WENDELL PHILLIPS speak their political sentiments; but never before did I hear Radicalism until this meeting as it fell from the lips of Southern Union speakers. Gov. HAHN, for instance, proclaimed that the Government could not put down the rebellion until it called upon the blacks to fight against the rebels,, and the white Unionists of the South are forced to call on them for assistance in restoring Government after the end of the war. He was was particularly violent in his personal denunciations, referring to DUNCAN KENNER, for instance, as a traitor too deeply dyed in treason for pardon, and saying that the poorest and most degraded black man on this KENNER's plantation was better qualified to hold office than he. Another speaker said the people of Louisiana were nearly all rebels and continued the war. The women are rebels, the children are rebels, the men are rebels, and the only Unionists here are the Yankees and the niggers. The enthusiasm of the audience was almost unbounded.

A torch-light procession by blacks, followed the meeting with martial music. They paraded the principal streets, cheering and hallooing until the wee small hours.

Beginning of the Trouble—Arrest of W. R. Fisk—Intense Excitement.

To the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—Noon.

A fearful state of excitement prevails in this city.

The Police are behaving in the most exemplary manner, and trying to prevent lynching and mobbing.

W. R. FISK has just been drawn out of the Convention, and carried to the lock-up by a double guard of Police, amid the cheers of the populace and cries of "hang him."

The excitement throughout the entire city is unbounded.

Arresting the Members of the Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—1 P. M.

The President of the recalled Convention of 1864, and the members thereof, are being one b one arrested and confined.

A little more and quietness now prevails.

Attack upon a Negro Procession—No One Hurt—No Interference with the Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—1:30 P. M.

A procession of negroes, with flags flying and drums beating, while marching toward Mechanics' Institute were met by some whites, who were repulsed, after endeavoring to disperse them.

Several shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

The Convention met at 1:20 P. M. Twenty-six members were present.

There has been no interference with the Convention yet.

The military will be ordered out at once.

Promiscuous Firing—Three NegroeS Killed—Two Whites Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—2:45 P. M.

The most intense excitement prevails all over the city.

Individual firing is going on in Common, Canal, and Dryades-streets.

Three negroes have been killed on Dryades and two on Common-street.

Two whites are reported wounded.

An immense Police force is out and using all possible efforts to quell the riot.

The Riot Partially Suspended—Savage Ferocity of the People—Two Members of the Convention Supposed to be Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—3:15 P. M.

The rioting in the city is partially suspended.

The Police surround the building where the Convention is held, which is full of negroes.

The Police are trying to get them out, but the populace are very belligerent.

Dr. A. P. DESTIE and JOHN HENDERSON, Jr., have just been brought out of the building dead and carried off in carts, and it is doubtful if many are gotten out of it alive.

Negroes Assemble to Protect the Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—2 P. M.

A large number of negroes armed in every conceivable manner, but principally with clubs, are assembled in front of Mechanics' Institute.

The Convention has met and the Mayor's proclamation is now being well observed by the whites.

Beseiging the Convention—A Flag of Truce—It is not Respected—Firing upon Every Man who Shows Himself.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—3:30 P. M.

The populace surround the building where the Convention is being held.

There is an immense number of negroes inside and outside the building.

Outside the Police and the people quickly became the masters of the situation, and commenced to besiege the building.

Those inside the building, seeing themselves closely besieged, hung out a flag of truce, whereupon the Police ascended the stairs to protect the members of the Convention, but no sooner had they marched into the hall than the parties inside opened an indiscriminate fire upon them.

The flag of truce was no longer respected, and every visible head in the building is now being fired upon.

The Riot Continues—Arrests Going On—Alleged Origin of the Trouble—Proclamation by the Mayor—The Jails Full of Rioters, and the Hospitals full of Dead and Wounded—The Military at Last Suppress the Tumult.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—4 P. M.

The fearful work continues.

It is not known how many persons are in the building.

Arrests continue to be made by the Police, and the crowd continues to gather in force.

FRED SHAW and JOHN HENDERSON, Jr., were not killed as reported, but badly wounded. The latter is not expected to live.

The *Times* extra says the riot was occasioned by one of the freedmen's processions this morning, shoving a white man and tripping him. The policemen supposed the man had been struck, and advanced and arrested the supposed assailant. They were met with a volley of pistol shots bricks, &c., which at once induced a general alarm, and hence the bloody tragedy that has been enacted.

The excitement has generally subsided, and the utmost order prevails.

Mayor MONROE, previous to the riot, had an interview with Gen. BAIRD, and asked assistance. Gen. BAIRD consented, but the troops came after the disturbance was over.

The following has just been issued by the Mayor:

Whereas, The city is in a state of great agitation arising out of the riot precipitated by a revolutionary faction, and, whereas, it is absolutely necessary that order be restored and violence be suppressed, therefore, I, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, do call on such citizens as are willing to assist in maintaining the peace to appear at the City Hall this day at 6 P. M., to be sworn as extra policemen. No one not holding my authority will be allowed to make any arrest. All good citizens, with the exception of those on duty, are requested to retire to their homes, and not assemble in crowds in the streets.

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

All the lock-ups are filled with the arrested rioters, and the hospitals with the dying and wounded. The city is perfectly quiet. The crowds on the different thoroughfares near the Convention building have all been dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and artillery planted within sweeping range.

Proclamation of Martial Law by Gen. Baird—More Killed and Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Evening, July 30.

Gen. BAIRD has issued a proclamation declaring martial law.

RICHARD CERUS, child of Dr. CERUS, was killed accidentally when passing out of the Medical College. Dr. DOSTIE was mortally wounded in the abdomen, and has other wounds in the head. JOHN HENDERSON's wounds are not mortal. CERUS was the only white person killed. All the rest were negroes.

The following has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 60.—In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to-day, martial law is proclaimed in the City of New-Orleans. Brevet Major-Gen. A. V. KAUTZ is appointed Military Governor of the city. He will make his headquarters in the City Hall, and his orders will be minutely obeyed in every particular.

All civil functionaries will report at once to Gen. KAUTZ, and be instructed in regard to such duties as they may be requested to perform.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. BAIRD.

NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30—10 P. M.

The city is quiet, and every citizen at home.

HISTORY OF THE CONVENTION.

Perplexing Position of Political Parties in Louisiana—Absorption of Southern Democrats by the Conservatives—Contest for Control of the State—The Famous Constitutional Convention—How it was Called Together, and Why it Meets—Question of Negro Suffrage at the Bottom of it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The condition of political affairs in Louisana just now almost baffles conception. Time was when there were three distinct political organizations in the State, viz: The true Southern Democrats—*i. e.*, Southern war men—the Conservative, *bona fide* ANDY JOHNSON party, and the Radicals. Now, there are but two, as the Southern Democracy, having bent a little toward the middle course, have been nearly all absorbed by the Conservatives, quite a number of whom, however, have by the force of circumstances been driven into the Radical camp. Of course the Southern Democrats profess, and perhaps honestly, to uphold the President, while the Radicals have enrolled themselves under the STEVENS and SUMNER Congressional banner. These elements are warring with a bitterness which is painful to contemplate, each striving to gain and keep the mastery of the State. Gov. WELLS I am afraid is justly to blame for all this, as I have heard well-informed gentlemen from both parties claim him as friendly to their respective plans. He seems to be in a state of oscillation, and the majority of the politicians of every class consider him unreliable. When he first assumed the duties of his office, his aim seemed to be to conciliate all classes, and for that purpose he made appointments to offices from both the Union men and the quondam rebels. Subsequently he turned Unionists out of office and for a while seemed to devote himself entirely to the interests of their opponents. Again, he is known to have given his consent, and recalled it several times, to the proposition to reconvoke the Constitutional Convention of 1864. Just now, when it is his duty either to refuse to issue writs of election for the Convention, or to comply with the requirements of its *pro tem* President, and call on the people to elect Representatives, he is suspiciously absent, and, although the writs have been made out, they have not been made public. It is probably well known in Washington that Gov. WELLS favors the Convention; but it is equally well known here that he is playing fast and loose upon the question.

The Convention muddle is the most interesting, because it is most complicated of all the questions that are now attracting attention here. It will be remembered that Gen. BANKS called on the people to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention in 1864, which met and was organized in pursuance of the policy laid out by the lamented LINCOLN, and afterward adopted by President JOHNSON. That body embraced all of the consistent loyalty of the State, and was undoubtedly above the average in ability and intelligence. Its action was worked with kindness toward those who were then in armed rebellion against the Government, and it did not foolishly disfranchise them as was done in Virginia and Tennessee. As I understand it there was not even the slightest effort to that end. Instead of restricting suffrage they empowered any future Legislature to enlarge it by granting the right with certain qualifications to colored citizens.

It adopted a Constitution which has been recognized by LINCOLN, JOHNSON and SEWARD and indirectly by all of the different branches of the General Government. It did not adjourn *sine die*, but authorized its President to reconvene it in case an emergency requiring it should arise. The lamentable difference between Congress and the President, together with the unsettled condition of affairs, and the fact that some of the ex-rebels misused some of the privileges bestowed on them by the leniency of the Convention was the cause of the recent call for its second meeting.

The history of this call is the strangest part of the whole business, Judge DURELL, the President, at first favored the project, and conferred with the Governor in the premises. That officer, however, with his usual fickleness, succeeded in discouraging Judge DURELL, and postponed the matter until a heavy outside pressure was brought to bear on him, and he has since abandoned the idea. Added to the Governor's oscilation was a remarkable lack of consistency on the part of some of the Radical members of Congress. Judge DURELL telegraphed to some of the most prominent of them, asking them whether they would sustain the Convention, but received no reply. An informal caucus was then held in this city, at which between forty and fifty of the members of the body of 1864 were present. Under the instigation of KING, CUTLER and other extreme Radicals, they passed a resolution censuring DURELL for his refusal to reconvoke them, and elected Judge HOWELL President *pro tem.*, ordering him to issue a call, which he did, and immediately thereafter left for Washington for the purpose of conferring with BANKS, STEVENS and SUMNER, or others of the Radical stripe. That body having such supreme power as a Constitutional Convention, has the authority to reconvene, is apparent; but it is unfortunate for its friends that the call is so informal. Judge HOWELL, at one time, withdrew from the body, but was afterward reinstated, and now acting merely as an officer *pro tem.*, is the mouthpiece of the organization from which he attempted to resign.

The object of the "Conventioners" is plainly stated in a few words. They propose to meet for the purpose of disfranchising all voters who registered themselves as public enemies of the country, and other obnoxious persons, who were prominent in promoting the rebellion, and further to enfranchise the freedmen. The last election, at which the freedmen voted separately from the whites, discloses the fact that in round numbers there are twenty-two thousand ex-rebel votes, nineteen thousand freedmen's votes, and five thousand Radical Union white votes. The Radicals, by securing the votes of the freedmen, hope to gain the supremacy in the State, although the contest would be close, as many of the blacks would undoubtedly follow the lead of their old masters. The disfranchisement of the whites would, however, probably be extensive enough to secure their object. With this aim in view, they know very well that they would not receive the coöperation of the President, and have consequently sent Judge HOWELL to Washington to secure their recognition by Congress. Some of them fear military interference, and I have heard it publicly stated that the Governor would call on the President for assistance in dispersing the Convention when it meets. Again, I have heard it loudly proclaimed that the Governor favored the whole plan. From this brief statement of facts, it will be readily imagined that some excitement exists here. The white population of the State is organized as a militia force, and the Governor has promised to authorize a similar organization of the freedmen, separate from the whites. If this is done in time, which is not probable, it will not be strange if some blood is spilled.

Louisiana to-day stands in a strange condition regarding the question of negro suffrage. Some of her wealthiest planters are *sang melée*, and in New-Orleans men with colored blood in their veins own $15,000,000 of property. They have flourishing schools, and many of them are finely educated. With this element in their midst, the whites cry out, "No taxation without representation." It is not, I think, a foolish prediction to say that Louisiana, from the force of circumstances, will be the first of the Southern States to give suffrage to the blacks. They are nearly in a position to command it now, and it is not improbable that with the result of the coming Convention, their influence will be increased.

Strange inconsistencies appear in business and social relations here, confirming my previous and often-expressed opinion that among the better classes at the South, the state of feeling toward the North and Northerners is favorable. Among the unwashed, however, the bitterness has never been exaggerated Instances are occurring every day demonstrating this fact. A few evenings since I was present at a little gathering consisting of a Massachusetts Copperhead, a Radical of the deepest dye, an ex-Major in the Confederate army, and myself, an ex-soldier of the Union. The ex-Confed knocked a man down for saying to him "you ought to be ashamed of yourself, talking to Yankees." The Copperhead was the only person in hot water, as no one would believe for a moment that his sympathies were ever with the rebellion. Another incident has been brought to my knowledge of the same character. An officer of our army was insulted by a Southerner in the presence of some ex-Confed soldiers, and when he retorted by saying, "You never fought a Yankee, or you'd have never escaped them," a fisticuff ensued, in which the "Johnnies" took up sides with the officer. These things clearly show that the war generated respect between the fighting element of the country, if nothing else.

In business affairs owing to the fact that many of the commercial men of the South eluded army service, Northerners are sometimes ostracised; but here in this city I find Gen. LONGSTREET, President of the Great Southern and Western Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance Company, with a former officer of Gen. BANKS' staff, Mr. C. WILLIAMS, as Secretary, and THOS. G. RHETT, of South Carolina, quondam rebel officer, as General Superintendent, and Gen. F. J. HERRON, formerly of our army, as one of the directors. The company is doing a thriving business, having a capitol of $300,000 besides the sound basis of conciliation to rest upon.

E. P. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30.

APPOINTMENTS.

No appointments to office have been made by the President since Saturday last, and Mr. JOHNSON has determined to move slowly and cautiously henceforth in the matter of removals and appointments, notwithstanding the prediction by many that he would, as soon as Congress adjourned, begin a wholesale indiscriminate official decapitation. Some of those who were rejected by the Senate upon political grounds, or because they were to succeed officers who oppose the President's policy, will immediately be commissioned to fill the several offices to which they were nominated by the President. The report that Gen. FULLERTON has been appointed Private Secretary to the President has no foundation in fact. No selection has been made by Mr. JOHNSON. Gen. FULLERTON has been named for the position, however. Gen. STEEDMAN has notified the President by telegram that he declines the appointment of Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. JOHNSON has not yet determined what he will do in the matter. It is understood that the Philadelphia SLOANAKER contest for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania has been put at rest by the appointment of SLOANAKER, and his commission will be issued to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

It seems, notwithstanding other statements, that Gen. DIX's nomination was confirmed by the Senate unanimously. Among other confirmations also reached in the last Executive session was that of Col. W. D. MANN as Assessor of Internal Revenue at Mobile, Alabama. Col. MANN formerly commanded the Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The throng at the White House to-day was greater than has occurred for three months. Congressmen and office-seekers composed two-thirds of the visitors. Members of Congress having the preference in the matter of obtaining an audience, were admitted irrespective of the time of arrival, and The whole day was spent by the President in hearing them. So the office-seekers and other visitors were postponed until another day. Among those who sought an interview with the President were Gov. CURTIN, Gen. LOGAN and the wife and son of JAKE THOMPSON.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Information has been received from the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union Executive Committee that the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have nearly all been selected, and the list will be announced in a few days. Every Congressional District will be represented.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The President received a dispatch from New-Orleans this evening, briefly stating that the State Convention, convened in that city to-day, was broken up by the interference of citizens of New-Orleans; that a riot ensued, that several persons were killed, that the police had got the control of the mob, and that military aid was asked of Gen. BAIRD, who cheerfully and promptly responded, and ordered the troops to aid in quelling the disturbance.

THE DEMANDS OF THE BOUNTY BILL.

Unofficial but approximate estimates made by the proper officers of the Treasury Department to-day result in showing that by the careful wording of the Bounty Bill it will probably require less than fifty millions to meet its demands. It is so drawn as to exclude large classes which were included in former bills. This bill was drawn by Gen. SHERMAN in the Conference Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

The adjournment of Congress leaves Washington in that state of dullness and stupor that existed in times *ante bellum*. Newspaper men, following the example of Congress, are rapidly adjourning, and they promise to be scarce during the remainder of the hot season. Their whereabouts are or will be soon about as follows: Col. GOBRIGHT, the patriarch of the Associated Press, takes a three weeks' excursion *via* the St. Lawrence and White Mountains. BARTLETT, of the *Evening Post*, and BYINGTON, of the *Tribune*, are fishing for clams on Long Island Sound. ANDREWS, of the Boston *Advertiser*, seeks a cool spot and a pretty girl in Coos Co., N. H. POORE, of the Boston *Journal*, is going to grass on his farm at Newburyport, Mass. FITCH, of the Boston *Post*, is losing all his money and writing facetious letters on the tiger and the races at Saratoga. SHAW, of the Boston *Transcript*, is taking salt water baths for bad eyes at Deal Beach, New-Jersey. PAINTER, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, goes to Atlantic City to recover from the effects of too much of a certain kind of *Beveridge*. ADAMS, of the *World*, will take a dose of the Philadelphia Convention, and work it off at the sea-side, and BOYNTON, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, will refresh himself for his Frank Blair libel suit at Cape May, and undoubtedly beat him. This being the case the TIMES people will get all the news.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The United States Consul at Antwerp, writing to the State Department under date of July 1, says: "The cholera has recently appeared in this city. The deaths from it for the last two days have been about 40, but on one or two days the deaths have been as many as 75. I fear we must regard it as having assumed an epidemic form. I would suggest that vessels arriving in the United States from Antwerp should be scrutinized by our quarantine."

COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

It is stated to-day that A. B. SLOANAKER was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

THE NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has just received dispatches from NEWTON EDWARDS, Esq., President of the Northwest Indian Commission, dated steamer *Ben Johnson*, Fort Union, July 14, informing him that the Commission arrived at that place on the 7th inst. and found there the Lower Crow chiefs. The Upper Crow chiefs were expected every day. The chiefs of the Gros-Ventres of the Prairie and three bands of the Assineboines were also expected to arrive. There were encamped near the fort 400 lodges of the Ompapas. They all talked in the most pacific manner, and will doubtless treat in such a way as to give complete satisfaction. The Commissioner would probably not see the Santees, though from all accounts a large majority of them desire to make terms. Mr. EDWARDS hoped they would finish their labors there during the next week and return to Fort Berthold, where they expected to be detained three or four days before starting for home. Mr. EDWARDS states that the negotiations are regarded as signally successful, and it is believed that the tribes treated with will regard their treaty stipulations for a very long time.

PERSONAL.

Gov. RANDALL, Postmaster-General, left here this evening, intending to visit his friends in Wisconsin. He will be absent about ten days.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* states that four or five hundred mechanics from abroad could readily find lucrative employment in that city, even during the present Summer, and that in the Winter a thousand would easily secure work. At Galveston, also, there is much activity in building, &c. Along the bay front, a correspondent of the same paper states, new wharves are being built, and the old ones look as if they are unable to bear the weight of timber, waiting the mechanic to repair them. On almost every street houses are being repaired, and particularly in the suburbs new buildings are being erected. A consignment from England of iron warehouses and dwellings, a number of which have been ordered, is expected to arrive in September.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

London Dates to Saturday, July 28.

Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.

Negotiations for Peace Still Progressing.

The Preliminaries Not Ye Fully Settled.

No Further Hostilities Expected.

Arrangements for the Speedy Transmission of News.

THE WAR.

Preliminaries of Peace Not Yet Arranged.

ASPY BAY, Tuesday, July 31.

The following has been received from London by the Atlantic Cable:

LONDON, Saturday Evening. July 28.

The latest reports from the seat of war state that peace preliminaries between the contending Powers are progressing, but no details have been received as yet.

THE CABLE.

Arrangements for the Transmission of News.

ASPY BAY, Monday, July 30—Midnight.

By the arrival of a vessel from Port au Basque to-night further dispatches through the Atlantic Cable from Europe have been received. Several messages to private parties from England are among those brought from Hearts Content by this arrival.

Arrangements have been made which will ensure the more rapid and frequent transmission of dispatches from Port au Basque henceforth until the Gulf Cable is laid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28—Evening.

Consols closed at 88¼ for money.

United States Five Twenties 69¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28—Evening.

The Cotton market is firm.

Middling Orleans is quoted at 14¼d. ℔ lb.

[The sales are not given.]

THE WEST INDIES.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

General Health, &c.—Arrival of the Empress Carlotta—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 19. 1866.

The season is thus far remarkably healthy; we lack no rain. As a general thing the times are lively enough, as I hear of balls, surprise parties, amateur dramas, beside the entertaining performances taking place at the Grand Theatre by a select company.

Gen. LERSUNDI is beginning to creep little by little into the sympathy of all classes, having lately made a very handsome present to a fair which is to be held in the City of Matanzas for the purpose of raising funds to finish a philharmonic society building which is in course of erection.

The French steamer *Imperatrice Eugenie* arrived from Vera Cruz on the 17th, and to our utter astonishment the fact became known that among her passengers was no less a personage than the Empress CARLOTTA, bound to Europe in company with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor CASTILLO, beside two or three noble attendants from the imperial suite. She is charged with a very important mission near their all-powerful protector, NAPOLEON, and it is asserted that her return will take place next October, though everybody suspects that it is the first move toward the skedaddling which can no longer be delayed. *Nous verrons.*

The New-York mail is missed sadly; here we have been 14 days without receiving any direct or indirect news from the States. Public anxiety is wrought up to the utmost for the solution of the revolution in Spain, and particulars of the first great battle in Germany.

I avail myself of the kind offer of Mr. SAVAGE, U. S. Consul at this port, for the delivery of this to the steamer *Gen. Sedgwick*, at Key West, bound for New-York.

The trouble between the citizens and the military at Puerto Principe is still going on. It is feared that it may lead to some bloodshed.

The royal decree annulling the exequatura to the Consuls of the Republic of Ecuador has been published to-day. Also, the ordinance forbidding, from the month of September next, the practice of making additions to vessels' manifests after anchoring in the ports of this island, under a heavy fine, on no pretence whatever; this is for vessels from the United States, and from Europe the term is extended until the month of December. The measure will cause a great deal of mischief to trade.

There is a rumor that some conspirators had laid a torpedo under the works of one of the bridges of the Mariando Railroad. The purpose is evident, as over this road travels the Captain-General back and forth ing the Summer months, because he is quite afraid of the yellow fever and has taken up his residence there. He goes and comes in a special train.

MARKETS.

The sugar market is firm and quiet in anxious expectation of next advices from foreign markets. Sold 601 c. yellow No. 12, and 125 c. No. 9, both lots at 7 rs.; 2,592 c. No. 13, at 7⅜ rs.; 1,460 c. No. 11, at 7 rs.; 296 c. No. 20, at 11¼ rs.; 233 c. yellow No. 12 at 7½ rs.; 13 c. do. 7¼, at 6 rs.; 536 c. do. No. 10½ at 6¾ rs.; 48 c. do. No. 7 at 5½ rs.

Exchange has been active at 19¼; at this figure a pretty large business has been done on London. On Paris brisk; quite a number of sales at 6½@6¾, 60 days. On the States nothing doing, and rates remain nominal at my last quotations.

Freights—I only hear of one charter effected for Philadelphia; American bark *Eva Fisk*, 850 hhds. sugar via Sagua, at $4 37½. For Europe there is more inquiry; the Nor. brig *Dan*, 1,100 c. sugar, for Falmouth, at 42s. 6d. Spanish vessels get about 30s. for the same destination.

There prevails some activity in shares, some transactions having been effected.

Money market is easy; the Bank de Comercio having discounted during the week past $400,000 at 7@8½ ℔ cent. Call loans have been brisk at all the other banks, and I venture to state that about one million and a half is the aggregate of transactions. Second or third rate paper is discounted at 10@11 ℔ cent. The exports of specie are pretty heavy; it seems the cautious part of Spanish merchants are beginning to feel nervous concerning their property here.

The Buffalo Fire—Later.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 30.

In addition to the losses reported to-day noon by the fire on Buffalo Creek, there were $10,000 worth of coal burned, a lot of oil valued at $12,000, and of stoves to the amount of $25,000. The total loss on the elevator, steamer, stoves, grain, &c., is $345,127. STURGES never insures. The other owners of the elevator have a partial insurance on the building, including one risk of $1,500 on the People's office of Massachusetts

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH

Message from the Queen of Great Britain.

The Reply of the President of the United States.

Message from the Mayor of New-York to the Mayor of London.

Message from Queen Victoria to President Johnson.

ASPEY BAY, Monday, July 30, 1866.

The Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning with the following message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:

OSBORNE, Friday, July 27, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of unity between the United States and England.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE QUEEN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 11:30 A. M.
July 30, 1866.

To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The President of the United States acknowledges, with profound gratification, the receipt of Her Majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Eastern and Western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and unity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Message from the Mayor of New-York to the Mayor of London.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York has caused to be forwarded to His Honor the Lord Mayor of London a telegraphic dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

To the Lord Mayor of London:

The energy and genius of man, directed by the Providence of God, have united the Continents.

May this union be instrumental in securing the happiness of all nations and the rights of all peoples.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York.

From Mexico—Naturalization Made Easy.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner *Aurora*, from Vera Cruz, we have our exchanges from that port to the 9th inst., and from all parts of the Empire as late as due. MAXIMILIAN has issued a new decree with the object of removing obstacles which former Governments imposed upon naturalization and citizenship in Mexico. He does this in recognition of the truth that what Mexico wants, above all things now, is a steady and industrious population, instructed in the arts and sciences. He, therefore, decrees:

1. That every foreigner who arrives in Mexico legally accredited as having a profession or engaged in any art, industry, or honest mode of living, shall be entitled to naturalization with only the formality of renouncing his nationality.
2. The same shall be given to every foreigner who is, or may have been, in the service of the nation in whatever employment or public position.
3. These naturalization papers shall be issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and neither for them, nor for the great seal, shall any pay be demanded.
4. Foreigners, naturalized by virtue of this decree, shall be considered Mexicans, and enjoy all their rights as they take upon themselves all their legal obligations.
5. In no case shall these naturalization papers be given to the subjects or citizens of whatever nation may be at war with Mexico at the time they are demanded.
6. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be kept a registry of the mame, country, profession, art or business of foreigners naturalized.

This decree may be called "Naturalization made easy in Mexico." Any man, whose country is not at war with the Empire, may become a citizen of Mexico, and enjoy all their rights and privileges for the asking, and with only renouncing his nationality.

It is stated from the capital that Gen. MEGIA, who had arrived there, was to proceed immediately to take charge of the defence of Tampico, which was besieged by considerable parties of Liberals.

Of the situation generally, the *Criterio*, of Vera Cruz, says:

"Black clouds move more numerously each day across our political horizon. The events at Matamoras are being followed by others of no less importance, to judge by the facility with which they are repeated, to the embarrassment of the Government. In particular, the condition of the frontier grows worse and worse."

The Liberals are everywhere very active throughout the country, but except Matamoras they have thus far gained no important position. All the large towns and railroads are still in the hands of the Imperialists. The Liberals appear as ever to be operating in small guerrilla bands, and so long as they do so, can accomplish nothing except to keep the border States, especially those on the Pacific and in the North, in turmoil and uncertainty. They will have to concentrate all their forces to carry any position of importance.

Our files furnish no evidence of a disposition to back out on the part of the Imperialists. They are firm as ever in their determination to hold and rule the country, and we see in our files no disposition on the part of people or property to encourage the enemies of the established Government.

Even if the French are withdrawn, it will cost Mexico another fearful civil war before a change is effected. Without the aid of foreign troops the party in power will have as strong a hold upon the country as before, and be as able to contest the opposition.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday July 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull; extra State $9 50. WHEAT inactive at $1 85@$1 90 for No. 1 Milwaukee. CORN dull at 68c.@69c. for No. 1. OATS inactive at 37c.@39c. for No. 1, and 42c.@43c. for Wisconsin. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MESS PORK, $32 50@$33 00. LARD, 20½c.@21c. for barrels and tierces. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 13c. on Corn and 8c. on Oats to New-York, and 11c. on Corn to Albany. RECEIPTS to-day—Flour, 4,911 bbls.; Corn, 50,350 bushels; Oats, 82,402 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS for to-day—Wheat, 7,650 bushels; Corn, 178,920 bushels; Oats, 89,070 bushels; Barley, 9,130 bushels; Rye, 8,050 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 30.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.@50c. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 47@$1 50 for No. 1. CORN active and declined 3c.@3½c.; sales at 55c.@57½c. for No. 1, and 55c.@56c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales at 28½c. for No. 1, and 26c.@27c. for No. 2. MESS PORK—Sales at $32. FREIGHTS firm; Corn 8c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—32,000 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Corn, 95,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, July 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull; No. 1 Spring at $9 50, Red Winter at $11@$11 50 and $12 for White; Double Extra at $13@$14. WHEAT dull; sales only 1,300 bushels fair No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 90 and 3,000 bushels mixed Milwaukee at $1 83½; sales since the receipt of the foreign news 2,000 bushels strictly No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 90. CORN quiet; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; 10c. on Corn to New-York.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 30.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 90. CORN quiet and nominally lower. OATS and RYE nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Corn 10c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 21,500 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—792 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 30.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 62½ for No. 1. CORN declined ½c. OATS dull at 32c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushel Wheat, 700 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, July 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White Canada $2 65. Oats and Corn quiet. Shipped by tows, two days, 378,000 bush. Corn, 101,000 Oats, 28,000 Wheat, 19,000 Rye, 150 tons Feed. Passed Fultonville 51 loads Corn, 14 Oats, 7 Wheat, 3 Flour, 1 Malt, 1 Rye.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 30.

WHISKY unchanged and firm. PROVISIONS quiet; sales 160 hhds. BACON—Sides at 19½c., and 120,000 lbs. Shoulders at 15¼c. packed. LARD, 19½c. @19¾c. Gold, 147.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CONQUEROR OF GAUL.

HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Vol. II. The Wars in Gaul. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

When a king lays aside the sceptre or sword and writes a book, he acknowledges a power higher than the kingly, and abdicates the throne. The spectacle cannot fail to interest a generous mind, and to engage for the royal competitor the full meed of fairness which we mete to common men. If a monarch proves himself master here, he remains a king indeed, and his dominion will owe little to arsenals or armies. If he fails, it is his last appeal and the Waterloo of his career. The philanthropist cannot observe without joy that thus the world advances. This superkingly power, popular opinion, to which now even emperors must bend, was always influential, and even in despotic times and countries was so much respected that it had to be manacled and trodden out. Monarchs watched it with dread, and clapped fetters upon the sprawling infancy of the thing, while it felt instinctively, hither and thither, and before it could get strength. For it has various names—as popular opinion, human rights, political equality, democracy—but by them all means to express one great, bottom truth, the divine right of liberty or republicanism, in opposition to all Alexandrian, Cæsarian or Napoleonic ideas. This truth tends to overwhelm all manner of sophistries, however enforced; and includes the right of self-government, though never so much of misgovernment, and implies faith in the people, because in God. It takes its stand on the deepest principles, and goes back to the essential fitness of things; discarding at the first the Machiavellian notion of a perpetual tutelage of the people according to the vocation of legitimate rulers. Popular opinion was respected, we said, always; but now its decisions cannot be evaded. Whatever hold legitimacy can keep, must be kept under its sanctions. The question is, therefore, how to conciliate it, or if, in its singleness of sight it cannot be conciliated, to divide it into parties, of which the lesser, made the stronger by intelligence and wealth, but seduced by the bait of power and self-indulgence, may be allied with the kings to rule the rest. So the flock, though the shearers be rather too many for comfort, may still be sheared, and the spoils be worth something.

When we look over NAPOLEON's *Life of Cæsar*, we see no particular reason why, for the sake of history, the book should have been written. It contains nothing new of great value—no historical fact of importance, rescued by study from threatened oblivion—no remarkably lucid collocation of facts, which, though known to scholars, or accessible to them, needed arrangement for popular use. At the same time it is such a book as a studious or opinionated gentleman had a right to make, and to ask for it the indulgence of the world. As an indication of the elegant scholarship of the author, and a monument of the studies of his life, or even as a statement of his opinions upon the art of governing, and the divine right of "peoples" to obey, it is welcome enough, and may seek its niche. On this ground alone, it will be read and criticized, and, we suppose, without doubt, be presently shelved in curious libraries, with the *Eikon Basilike*.

Reviewers have occupied themselves, not wisely, in criticising the minor conclusions of the author of this history, on such questions as whether CÆSAR crossed into Britain from Boulogne or Wissant, or whether the meeting of CÆSAR, POMPEY and CRASSUS at Lucca was a political conspiracy or a friendly caucus. Such matters are open to opinion, and that of NAPOLEON is worth more or less than that of another student as he more or less carefully considers the subject. As to the particular location of the Portius Itius, for example, the decision rests mainly upon the understanding of a confessedly obscure passage in *Strabo*, upon which Mr. NAPOLEON has an indefeasible right of opinion against Mr. GUEST. This right of opinion he exercises, and certainly gives strong reasons for his conclusion. It is complained, too, that he writes as if he was not aware of the labors of NIEBUHR and Sir GEORGE LEWIS. Such objections are frivolous. These gentlemen are his virtual cotemporaries. He does not write as if ignorant of TACITUS, LIVY, PLUTARCH, POLYBIUS, PAUSANIAS and DIODORUS. Nor do criticisms of the style of the English translation, however well merited, do more than clip the surface. Among the superficialities of the work, these criticisms fairly stand. The translation is somewhat unfortunate. The style is often inflated in its Latinity, as for example: "The genius of CÆSAR was not yet revealed, and the vanquisher of SERTORIUS was the only one who dominated the situation, by his antecedents and high achievements." (Vol. 1, p. 316.) Such a word as *rivality* (vol. 1, p. 46) is used, or *silentious*, (vol. 1, p. 61,) or such a misuse as the "*commandment* is given him by unanimous consent" (vol. 2, p. 274) occurs. *England*, too, creeps into the copy for *Britain*, (vol. 2, p. 118,) an oversight which a Saturday reviewer has not failed to pounce upon. But another attempt by the same critic is so unsuccessful, and redounds so much to the credit of the imperial writer, that it is worth notice. In a note on page 176, volume ii, NAPOLEON refers to "an ancient chronicler, named DARELL," and quotes from his book. The reviewer asks, sneeringly, whom this "ancient" writer may be. Rev. WM. DARELL was a chaplain to Queen ELIZABETH, and wrote a *History of Dover Castle*, the Latin manuscript of which was, certainly as late as 1760, in the Library of the College of Arms. A translation by ALEX. CAMPBELL was published in 1786, in London, by HOOPER, High Holborn. It is an interesting evidence of the care which NAPOLEON gave to his work that he or his agents found out this somewhat rare book, and probably the manuscript copy, as his paragraph from it is evidently taken from the original and not from the easier medium of the translation. This is evinced by the only error in the quotation—Wilbred being put for Withred, an evident error of the manuscript copyist.

The oversights and errors above noticed, however, though they impair the literary completeness of the work, are unessential, after all, and the fact that a hypercritical review discovers so few, is no common praise. Few writers, let us honestly confess, could have passed the searching ordeal which a princely author, and a Frenchman at that, must undergo in the nineteenth century, so well. The work indicates careful study, and must be praised for its clearness and industry. There are passages which show that the writer has absorbed the authorities, and which develop that descriptive force which only comes from a clear and full digestion. Among others, we might cite the account of the subjection of the Nervii, vol. ii., pp. 118-128, one of CÆSAR's greatest conquests, and which is worthily told by his present biographer. We are reminded, as we read, of the unfailing tact of SHAKESPEARE, who thus ambers history in his muse:

> "You all do know this mantle: I remember
> The first time ever CÆSAR put it on:
> 'Twas on a Summer's evening, in his tent,
> That day he overcame the Nervii."

The personal notes upon CÆSAR in the first volume, Book II, while they are also in the best style of the writer, remind us again of the world-poet. His characterization in the tragedy, of the haughty, dressy, resourceful, yet affable and generous, and not unkindly patrician, who anticipated modern tactics in his generalship, and left the greatest instance extant of the taint of personal ambition upon deeds which but for that might have been eternal benedictions, could have served NAPOLEON as well as the ancient writers from whom he drew the traits of his subject.

The most serious literary error of the volume before us is the repetition involved in its arrangement. The first volume was, in a large degree introductory, nearly two-thirds being devoted to the geography and earlier history of Rome. The career of CÆSAR up to the year of Rome 695, when he was about 41 years old, concludes that volume, and the present opens with the Gallic war. Two-thirds of the second volume are occupied by a free translation and expansion of CÆSAR's *Commentaries*, and the remainder by a relation of events at Rome during the period covered by the *Commentaries*, with a *recapitulation*, which seems unnecessary. It serves, indeed, to give dramatic effect, and to fix the synchronal arrangement more clearly; but the same objects might have been gained by interspersing the "Events at Rome" and the translations, and a saving of a hundred pages effected. This would have enabled the publishers to make the edition uniform in the elegant style of the first volume, instead of using the thin paper which crowds the 659 pages of the second volume into the compass of the 462 pages of the first.

The scholarship of the *History of Julius Cæsar*, as already intimated, is more than respectable. It withstands criticism, generally, and is, on the whole, the best part of the work. The author, indeed, shows not a little comprehensive and philosophic capacity, and if he were not an Emperor, and the imperial slave of an "idea," there is no knowing what he might not have accomplished. One sees, with pleasure, that while he has a scholar's accurate aim at dates and places, which he establishes generally in notes, he is far from thinking, with "Dryasdust," that these constitute history. He embalms, or rather *petrifies*, in certain convenient places, great philosophic and historic truths, as when he remarks: "In civil commotions each class of society divines, as by instinct, the cause which responds to its aspirations, and feels itself attracted to it by a secret affinity. Men born in the superior classes, or brought to their level by honors and riches, are always drawn toward the aristocracy, while men kept by fortune in the inferior ranks remain the firm supports of the popular cause;" (vol. 2, p. 568;) or as when he approves, as a "truth, the stamp of grandeur and patriotism," the rallying cry of the great VERCINGETORIX: "If Gaul has the sense to be united and become one nation, it may defy the universe;" (vol. 2, p. 517;) or as, when speaking of the social condition of Rome in CÆSAR's youth, he says: "The Romans had undergone an influence which may be compared with that which was exercised over the French of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by Italy, then, it is true, superior in intelligence, but perverted in morals;" and adds: "It might be said that there existed then at Rome an aristocracy without nobility and a democracy without people." (Vol. 1, pp. 226, 231.) More pregnant still, and with a warning in them, one would think, against his own practices, are the following words of the author: "When in the midst of general prosperity dangerous Utopias spring up, without root in the country, the slightest employment of force extinguishes them; but on the contrary, *when society, deeply tormented by real and imperious needs, requires reform, the success of the most violent repression is but momentaneous, the ideas repressed appear again incessantly, and like the fabled hydra, for one head struck off a hundred others grow up in its place.*" (Vol. 1, p. 246.) A fine burst of generous feeling, helped possibly by the remoteness of French interests, concludes the description of the ancient glory of the Mediterranean nations: "The remembrance of such greatness inspires a very natural wish, namely, that henceforth the jealousy of the great Powers may no longer prevent the East from shaking off the dust of twenty centuries, and from being born again to life and civilization." (Vol. 1, p. 154.) If the conquest and occupancy of Algiers occur to the reader of this paragraph, he has only to remember that the theory of NAPOLEON is, that nations need an energetic midwife to hasten their birth, and a severe schoolmaster afterward, and always—offices which he and his family, by a sort of apostolic succession from CÆSAR, and the other scourges of humanity, stand divinely commissioned to fulfill.

There is nothing to compare with an axiom of established truth, or an expression of generous feeling, virtuously set forth, and used, not as a rallying point, but as a point of divarication. One may swing, quite sincerely, on oceans of vagaries and falsities, around this point, and it is thus that we deceive others and are self-deceived. As in the Hebrew tongue the same root of imprecation may mean either to bless or curse, so from the same axioms a skillful writer may argue despotism or republicanism. It is not so long ago that men have forgotten how under *forms* of popular suffrage an Emperor was elected at the bayonet's point, and the sharp cut of a *coup d'etat* solved the inconvenient remainder. Something has to be forgotten, or swallowed, or smoothed over, and then, under the soothing, concealing cloak of time, all is claimed to be voluntary, popular and fair, and appeal is made to present prosperity and national pride for proof. We need not go to France either for such instances. The great rebellion, which, in the interest of tyranny, strove but yesterday to stay and overthrow all good government, human liberty and advancement, was false and hypocritical, how well we know, as hell itself. This infernal conspiracy, not against the United States merely, but against human interests everywhere, was, by the grace of God, overthrown. But at the very time when, as of old, "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera," so now, Heaven ran to help men below, in the struggle which must determine between Truth and Liberty, and Falsehood and Tyranny—at this very time, the chief exponent of despotism in the Old World appears to stay the falling cause with his treatise. LOUIS NAPOLEON backs up by his pen, in Europe, and is ready to muster his armies to sustain the false principle, which the thunders of Heaven have contradicted in America. If this is true, it is frivolous to assail the book before us, with verbal and literary criticisms, even if vulnerable in those respects. What it means and intends is what concerns us. It is not to be despised, for it has a powerful constituency. Even in free America we can scarcely unclutch the claws of our self-imposed office-holders. They grow fat and strong upon the pabulum we give them, and come nigh to overpower us, their clients. It is greatly worse where Republican feeling is repressed, and free institutions mocked with a semblance of suffrage, and the people, uneducated to self-government and coöperation, see the failure of their pretended Legislatures to ameliorate their condition, with wonder and discouragement. All the kings and oppressors of the earth are marshalling under the banner now unrolled. Their hired mercenaries are arrayed; their aristocracies are with them; they can buy many votes among the people; they can deceive not a few. They can keep even the Garibaldis quiet by activities. The Kossuths and Mazzinis run away—martyrdom for truth being reserved for higher souls, and perhaps for coming days. Only here, in America, is the truth affirmed, and here the peril is by no means past.

Whatever genius NAPOLEON might have had for history, in his individual capacity, is lost in the apologist for imperialism. He seizes upon the materials which a remote period of history affords him, and which seem, among all that offer, best suited to his end, for the avowed purpose of proving caste, and vindicating the divine right of rulers—a right, be it observed, not founded necessarily upon legitimacy, but upon ability. Of course, the only proof is success; otherwise SYLLA would have been as great as CÆSAR. We might indeed, pause to ask what essential difference is apparent between the two, except in the duration of their influence respectively, and then to inquire how far the stern reformatory measures of the first may have prepared the way for the more distinctly successful career of the second. But both inquiries are made needless as to the result by the fact that even CÆSAR only postponed the inevitable demoralization and decay which there was no power in his system to cure. We must look deeper than this quackery of imperialism for the inspiration which is to ennoble the human race. NAPOLEON's object, then, is not to present the truth of history. He goes to history, like a religionist to the Bible, to prove his theory. With an unscrupulous sincerity, and the skill and zeal of fanaticism, he bends everything to his purpose.

It is especially in his way to find parallels between CÆSAR and NAPOLEON. He avows his conviction of a likeness between the two, in mission, purpose, and personal character, for which likeness he would willingly win a superstitious reverence. Because NAPOLEON would have invaded England from Boulogne, CÆSAR must have chosen the same point of debarkation for Britain; because CÆSAR built flat-boats, or scows, to carry his legions and munitions high up on the shallow shores, NAPOLEON certainly did the same thing. He experienced, indeed, in consequence, the same inconveniences which beset the Roman General, which shows that in imitating great men it is expedient to avoid their errors.

It may argue a culpable indifference to the blessings of an enforced civilization, but we pity the man who can read the superb account given in the volume before us (pp. 272-357) of the repression of the Gallic revolt, under the noble VERCINGETORIX, with any other feelings than those of admiration for the bravery, sympathy for the cause, and sorrow for the extinction of the courageous and independent race, whom he led in this (virtually) final and unsuccessful struggle for liberty. As single acts at critical times, determine character, CÆSAR, too, must stand condemned by his murder of VERCINGETORIX. This wonderful man, not less great than his conqueror, distinguished by a courage, skill and patriotism, which are nowhere exceeded in history, was meanly butchered by CÆSAR at the end of his career, and upon his voluntary surrender. No explanation can gloss the atrocity, or relieve the character of CÆSAR from the stain of a cruel pusillanimity. *He feared the man.* Unhappily for the parallel which the author is ever so anxious to sustain, the act is not without a mnemonic in later history.

As to this eventful war, which taxed the skill and resources of CÆSAR, beyond any other in which he was engaged, LOUIS NAPOLEON sums up the case as follows:

> "Thus, while we honor duly the memory of VERCINGETORIX, we are not allowed to deplore his defeat. Let us admire the ardent and sincere love of this Gaulish Chieftain for the independence of his country; but let us not forget that it is to the triumph of the Roman armies that we owe our civilization; institutions, manners, language, all come to us from the conquest. Thus are we much more the children of the conquerers than of the conquered; for, during long years, the former have been our masters for everything which raises the soul and embellishes life; and when at last the invasion of the barbarians came to overthrow the old Roman edifice, it could not destroy its foundations. Those wild hordes only ravaged the territory, without having the power to annihilate the principles of law, justice and liberty, which, deeply rooted, survived by their own vitality, like those crops which, bent down for a moment beneath the tread of the soldiers, soon rise again spontaneously, and recover a new life. On the ground thus prepared by Roman civilization, the Christian idea was able easily to plant itself, and to regenerate the world."

This well-written and specious passage, which is nothing more than rhetoric, must stand in our limited space for a specimen of the reasonings by which the author defends his "idea." The military figure by which it is so prettily turned is peculiarly appropriate, because it is untrue. The crops trodden by the soldiers, never rise again spontaneously, and their desolation furnishes the strongest protest that nature and industry make against war. It is quite obvious to remark, as to the rest, that those boasted institutions of civilization and religion gained nothing by the devastation of the barbaric northern countries, against which the Roman arms could have always amply defended their territories. On the other hand, the subjection of these countries was one of the causes that brought upon the Romans the corruption—fatal and necessary following of the ambition of its CÆSARS—which left the proud city finally a prey to the very hordes once so cruelly subjugated. The murder of VERCINGETORIX and the massacre of his people must, therefore, be otherwise excused. Still further, we need only remind the student of history that it is *not* to the Roman civilization that the world chiefly owes its subsequent advancement. It cannot be denied that it is to the Saxon element, mingling influentially with all races, that the present strength and stamina of humanity is due. The Roman element, which NAPOLEON seeks empirically to restore, is that which clings to decay. It is that which employs the superstitions, which represses the freedom, which manacles the conscience of man. It is that which to-day is catching its breath in Europe, and panting in Mexico. It is that which taints even the nations and governments that ought to be boldly on the people's side. It is that which preserves the balance of power. It is that which at once moves Europe to war, and holds it back from general conflict. If it goes down, more than Austria falls, for even Prussia and Italy will part with more than they are prepared to lose. Handle it carefully, ye potentates, for your ripe rottenness is in it—when it bursts your day will be over, and BISMARCK's occupation, as well as METTERNICH's, be gone.

THE APOSTLES. By ERNEST RENAN, Membre de L'Institut, &c. Translated from the original French. New-York: CARLETON, 1866.

This is the second volume of a series of three, which the author has the coolness to call "The Origins of Christianity," but which should be more properly styled "The Romance of the History of Christianity," not that there is not a great deal of history in it, and such as could only be written by a man of spirit and genius, but the most material part of the history is scarcely treated with the candor and sagacity which are worthy a member of the Institute of France. The first volume of the series, is, as all our readers know, "The Life of Jesus." The third will be "The Life and History of St. Paul." The three together constituting the attempt of a writer of great learning, much observation and travel, and of infinite genius and boundless audacity, who is withal, master of a very beautiful diction, to give his own theory of the origin of the most wonderful movement which the world's history has ever experienced and recorded. With the theory which he has given of the life of Jesus, many of our readers are familiar. It is a theory which is in some respects the most decidedly unique which the world has ever seen, inasmuch as it ascribes to a pious youth of moderate abilities, of humble condition, of devout aspirations and of infinite imagination, the capacity to grow into an extraordinary enthusiasm in respect to his own origin and destiny, which had the power not only completely to possess his own soul, but to control the souls of others to such a degree that though his doctrines were repulsive and his precepts severe, multitudes were constrained to believe in his claims and to become his disciples. The problem essayed in this version of the life of Jesus was sufficiently severe, and the solution sufficiently improbable. But that proposed in the history of the Apostles is, if possible, still more trying and complicated. For the author is compelled to explain how these followers, scattered and depressed by the execution of their master, came to believe that he was alive again, and to declare that they saw him in several instances, and that they saw him ascend into the sky. He is forced also to explain how a remarkable event occurred in the City of Jerusalem, which brought a great number of his enemies together, forced them to hear the story concerning his reported resurrection and ascension, and which was more difficult, forced them to believe it, and to enroll themselves among his disciples. What complicates the difficulty still more is, that a very determined and excited enemy of the new faith reports that when on a journey he saw Jesus in miraculous appearance, and he also is changed from a bitter enemy to a zealous believer and disciple. What adds still more to the difficulties of the author, is the power and extent and rapid progress of the movement involving, as it does, multitudes of men, most diverse in their previous history, and very unlikely to be excited or overborne by any common enthusiasm.

Another feature is wholly unique, and it makes the problem the hardest that was ever proposed for solution upon any theory of the purely natural origin of Christianity, and that is the fact that the movement they set in motion has been so long-lived. All these difficulties are set aside by one single talisman, *amiable enthusiasm*. This is applied to every case however peculiar, on every occasion however unlike any other. When the disciples go one after another to the sepulchre and bring back the same report, when Mary thinks she sees Jesus in the garden, when two disciples walk and talk with Him on an evening journey, and he explains at length the hitherto misunderstood passages of the Old Testament, when Jesus comes and goes into their assemblies in an unexpected and mysterious manner, when He makes an appointment with the whole company at a distant place, and there discoursing at length with them concerning what they were to do and what they were to expect when He was gone, and when in the midst of His discoursing He is lifted up before the eyes of a very large company who were ready to swear and to die for the truth that they saw it done; all is accounted for by a simple hallucination of the fancy kindled by religious enthusiasm.

When Saul is arrested near Damascus, and thinks he hears Jesus and sees visions, he was simply strongly moved by his own agitated reflections concerning Jesus, while his nervous system is prostrated by a kind of sunstroke ending in blindness, which he interprets into a series of distinct visions, ending with a vision of a man who heals him by a word purporting to come from Jesus himself. In confirmation of this theory, RENAN tells us very naively, "I experienced a crisis of this kind at Byblos; and with other principles I would certainly have taken the hallucinations that I experienced there for visions." This is a fair example of the mode in which the author reasons, if he can be said to reason at all. He is quick to discern likenesses, and fertile to suggest, if we ought not to say to create them, but he is wholly inapt to see differences in both kind and degree. The Mormon delusion and *Babism* in Persia serve important uses in his mind to illustrate the origin of Christianity. The capacity of the human soul to be strongly moved by hallucinations, and of communities to suffer and endure torture and death for a common belief, is adduced as though they explained every possible case of faith in a supernatural messenger or a supernatural communication. The readiness with which he accepts the results of certain methods of historical and exegetical criticism, and the confidence with which he pronounces their decision, would be amusing if there were not such obvious haste and predetermination in the judgments themselves. Monsieur RENAN is doubtless very learned in Semitic literature, but he is not an authority in New Testament criticism, and the readiness with which he accepts the conclusions of other critics without revising them, is anything but creditable to his critical sagacity. But while this work fails to have a very high historical value in the most important particulars, it were most unjust to call it only a romance, or to deny it very considerable worth even as history. The geographical pictures are graphic, minute, beautifully portrayed, and doubtless true. The portraitures of the times are wonderfully startling for their freshness, fullness and fidelity. The delineations of individual men attest the author's wonderful power to conceive the past, and his still more remarkable genius in setting forth what he conceives. In all these respects his genius is decidedly French, but it is none the less genius for that. He follows in the footsteps of both CHATEAUBRIAND and LA MARTINE in his passion for oriental scenery and oriental life, but with greater force and felicity than either. Were we to express our opinion of the book in a word, we should compare it to a beautiful and highly-finished frame or border, adapted for a noble and true picture upon one of the noblest subjects conceivable, of which the drawing should be faultless, the coloring exquisite, and the expression divine. Into this frame, so perfectly wrought, has been thrust an unsatisfactory caricature, disproportionate and incoherent in drawing, *bizarre* and inconsistent in color, and flat and feeble in expression. The truly critical and devout student of the origin of Christianity may insert in this framework, so skillfully prepared by this gifted author, a worthier portrait of the principal characters and scenes, and in this way make it subserve important uses to himself as he reads the histories and epistles of the New Testament.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS. Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals Classed According to their Principle of Construction. By Rev. J. G. WOOD. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This handsome volume has already gained so wide popularity that it hardly seems necessary to do more than call attention to the appearance of the American edition. *Harper's Monthly* has drawn freely upon its unique engravings, which have illustrated at least three articles upon natural history in that popular periodical, and the English edition has already had quite a large circulation here, in spite of its high cost. The edition of HARPER BROTHERS is furnished at little more than half the price of the English, while it is but little inferior to it in respect of typography. Certainly no more valuable work upon natural history has been published for years, either here or in England. Mr. WOOD has that love for his subject which springs from thorough familiarity with it, and he writes in an agreeable and entertaining manner, which will be sure to interest and fascinate every reader whether he may be old or young. In a former notice of the work the contents of the volume were briefly summarized. A single extract will be enough to indicate the character of Mr. WOOD's style, as well as to show the interesting and varied information he has here gathered. Under the division "building birds" he gives the following account of the "Bower Bird" of Australia, which constructs a house, or rather a bower, apparently for its own amusement, and then decorates it with all the brilliant fragments it can gather. Mr. WOOD writes of this curious bird as he has seen it at work in the London Zoological Gardens. He says:

> "Whether it works smartly or not in its native land I cannot say, but it certainly does not hurry itself in this country. It begins by weaving a tolerably firm platform of small twigs, which looks as if the bird had been trying to make a door-mat and had nearly succeeded. It then looks for some long and rather slender twigs, and pushes their bases into the platform, working them tightly into its substance, and giving them such an inward inclination that, when they are fixed at opposite sides of the platform, their tops cross each other and form a simple arch. As these twigs are set along the platform on both sides, the bird gradually makes an arched alley, extending variably both in length and height. When the bower is completed, the reader may well ask the use to which it can be put. It is not a nest, and I believe that the real nest of this bird has not yet been discovered. It serves as an assembly-room, in which a number of birds take their amusement. Not only do the architects use it, but many birds of both sexes resort to it, and continually run through and around it, chasing one another in every sportive fashion. While they are thus amusing themselves, they utter a curious, deep, and rather resonant note. Indeed, my attention was first attracted to this living Bower Bird by this note. One day, as I was passing the great aviary in the Zoological Gardens. I was startled by a note with which I was quite unacquainted, and which I thought must have issued from the mouth of a parrot. Presently, however, I saw a very glossy bird, of a deep purple hue, running about, and occasionally uttering the sound which had attracted me. Soon it was evident that this was a Bower Bird engaged in building an assembly-room, and after a little while he became reconciled to my presence, and went on with his work. He went about in a leisurely and reflective manner, taking plenty of time over his work, and disdaining to hurry himself. First he would go off to the further end of the compartment and there inspect a quantity of twigs which had been put there for his use. After contemplating them for some time, he would take up a twig and then drop it as if it were too hot to hold. Perhaps he would repeat this process six or seven times with the same twig, and then suddenly pounce on another, weigh it once or twice in his beak and carry it off. When he reached the bower he still kept up his leisurely character, for he would perambulate the floor for some minutes, with the twig still in his beak, and then perhaps would lay it down, turn in another direction, and look as if he had forgotten about it. Sooner or later, however, the twig was fixed, and then he would run through the bower several times, utter his loud cry, and start off for another twig. Why these birds should trouble themselves to make this bower is a problem as yet unsolved. Had the structure served in any way as a protection from the weather, there would have been a self-evident reason for its existence, but the arching twigs are put together so loosely that they cannot protect the birds from wind or rain. Whatever may have been the object of the bower, the birds are so fond of it that they resort to it during many hours of the day, and a good bower is seldom left without a temporary occupant. Ornament is also employed by the Bower Birds, both entrances of the bower being decorated with bright and shining objects. The bird is not the least fastidious about the article with which it decorates its bower, provided only that they shine and are conspicuous. Scraps of colored ribbon, shells, bits of paper, teeth, bones, broken glass and china, feathers and similar articles, are in great request, and such objects as a lady's thimble, a tobacco pipe, and a tomahawk have been found near one of their bowers. Indeed, whenever the natives lose any small and tolerably portable object they always search the bowers of the neighborhood, and frequently find that the missing article is doing duty as decoration to the edifice."

And there is not a chapter in the book which does not contain equally interesting and curious information regarding all the animals and birds which build their "homes without hands." The volume is one which should be found in every family library.

PASSAGES, INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES IN THE LIFE OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, (the elder.) By HIS DAUGHTER. New-York: CARLETON.

The writer dedicates this little volume, which groups together interesting anecdotes and reminiscences of one of the greatest of modern tragedians, as follows:

> "Mother: that name so hallowed and revered, is but a synonym of sorrow; to you, the ever patient and long suffering, I dedicate these pages."

In her preface she says.

> "A calamity without precedent has fallen on our country. We of all families, secure in domestic love and retirement, are stricken desolate. The name we would have enwreathed with laurels is dishonored by a son—his well-beloved—his bright boy Absalom! My task never should have been resumed, but in the heaviest hours of our sorrow so many tongues were free to calumniate us, privately and professionally, that I am urged to complete my work, in the belief that, while this truthful sketch may tend to interest the friends of my lamented father, it will serve in all honest minds to confute the aspersions of evil men."

While we cannot regret an impulse which has resulted in any addition to what was before known of one who has filled so large a space in the records of the American stage as did the subject ott his little volume, the writer of these reminiscences may perhaps again be assured that there is not now nor has there been any tendency on the part of the public to hold a family responsible for the great crime of an individual member. So far as they are concerned his infamy is buried with him. We are reminded by this volume that the elder BOOTH was born in the parish of St. Pancras, London, in May, 1796. His paternal grandmother was ELIZABETH WILKES, cousin to the orator JOHN WILKES, and his father, RICHARD BOOTH, was educated for the law. Conceiving an ardent love for republicanism, RICHARD embarked for this country, while the war of the Revolution was in progress, determined to fight for American independence, but was taken prisoner, and conveyed to France, whence, in course of time, he returned to England, where he afterward, intermittently, practiced his profession. The career of the son is sketched by his daughter from the time he first appeared on the stage in England to the time of his death on the Mississippi River. Many interesting anecdotes are related, and the reader will only regret that the account of the career of the great actor is not fuller and more detailed. The writer tells us, that of her father's family of ten children, there are now living five—JUNIUS, ROSALIE, EDWIN, ASIA and JOSEPH. There was one son, the fruit of a boyish mesalliance contracted in Brussels, in 1814, who, if alive, is still a resident of London, but the family have no further knowledge of him. As a frontispiece to the volume, we have an engraving of the subject of it, as "Richard the Third," executed in London in 1820. A number of copies of old play bills add much to the interest of the work.

DE PROFUNDIS. A Tale of the Social Deposits. By WILLIAM GILBERT, author of "Shirley Hall Asylum." London and New-York: ALEX. STRAHAN.

Mr. GILBERT seems to be a favorite contributor to some of the foreign religious periodicals, but, judging from this work, he has hardly a single characteristic which is likely to make him popular here. In the first place, the title of the story is commonplace and unattractive. "De Profundis" has been applied to so many and such various productions in prose and verse, from DE QUINCEY downward, that it has come to mean nothing at all, and were it not for the supplementary title to the book, very few would imagine that these familiar Latin words covered in this instance a tale of low life in London. "James Duke," the hero, is a foundling, whom circumstances force under the care of "Mrs. Sparks." Before her death she gets him into the Scots Fusilier Guards as drummer-boy, but he tires of that, and deserts at the advice of "Jemima," a daughter of his protectress, who is a servant girl. The two are thrown much together, and finally marry, although "Jemima" is the senior of "James" by several years, and then by the display of a degree of stupidity which would hardly be looked for in any other grade of life, they manage very innocently to get into all sorts of trouble. Finally, complicity in an atrocious murder is charged upon "Duke," but he proves an *alibi* and gets off, when the son of the murdered man pays the expenses of "James" and his wife to Australia, where the hero of the story finally becomes "purveyor of poultry to His Excellency the Governor," and the achievement of this distinction closes his career so far as the public is concerned. The incidents of the story are commonplace, and Mr. GILBERT's style is far from easy, so that the action of his characters and the movement of the plot are alike stiff and unnatural.

HARPERS' PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. By ALFRED H. GUERNSEY and HENRY M. ALDEN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

In this work Dr. GUERNSEY and Mr. ALDEN prove themselves to be careful and pains-taking historians. Their narrative of the events of the war is not marked by any ambitious attempt at fine writing. On the contrary, the story is told directly and succinctly, and with an evident aim to present the facts in their proper light, and to assign each event its due importance. Official documents, not accessible to the general public, have been carefully studied and collated, and every possible precaution has been taken to make the narrative strictly accurate. While the work is, in point of reliability, one of the most valuable of the numerous histories of the war, it is made attractive by numerous engravings, as well as by facsimiles of important documents. The readers of *Harpers' Weekly* will at once recognize very many of these illustrations; but it has evidently been the aim of the editors to select only those which were of more than average excellence, and which possessed permanent value.

ELM GROVE COTTAGE; or, A SISTER'S INFLUENCE. Boston: HENRY HOYT.

NELLIE NEWTON; or, PATIENCE AND PERSEVERENCE. Boston: HENRY HOYT.

GYPSY BRYNTON. By E. STUART PHELPS. Boston: GRAVES & YOUNG.

The first two of these three juvenile books are designed more particularly for Sunday-school libraries, and are therefore decidedly religious in tone. The third, *Gypsy Brynton*, which is by a favorite contributor to the periodicals of the day, impresses very pointedly, and especially upon children, the crime of carelessness.

ELSTER'S FOLLY. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

If a note at the end of this novel did not assure the reader that the incidents are founded in fact, we should dismiss them as unnatural and almost impossible of belief. The book is hardly interesting enough to deserve praise, and it does not add to the repute as a clever novelist which Mrs. WOOD has gained by her other works.

FERNLEY MANOR. By Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIELS. 8vo. paper, pp. 120. New-York: FREDERICK A. BRADY.

This is a book with no harm in it, and very little of anything else, which is the best that can be said of it.

Miscellaneous.

—In the *Argosy* (London and New-York: STRAHAN & Co.,) for August, ARMINIUS VAMBERY gives another sketch of Eastern travel, this time taking us from Heshed to Teheran; MATTHEW BROWNE writes about "Theatres and Music Halls" in a way which shows that he has pushed his practical explorations into these institutions to an extreme which warrants his discussing them with some freedom; and ALEXANDER SMITH contributes a dull paper, that is to American readers, on "the Minister painter," a Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of Duddingstone. Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE's story, "Lotta Schmidt," has already been copied by our literary weeklies, and the instalment of "Griffith Gaunt" is the one preceding that which appears in the *Atlantic* for August. "The Cuckoo Song," by JOHN BANKS, is a pretty conceit prettily expressed, but not much can be said for the other poem by W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

—Mr. L. H. FRANK, of this City, has issued a little work, the character of which is sufficiently explained by its title which reads thus: "A Class Book for Jewish Youth of Both Sexes; containing an abridged history of the Bible, and biographical notices of the patriarchs, prophets, rulers, and kings of Israel. A concise account of all the festivals, fasts, and distinguished periods throughout the year; a description of the ceremonies and customs, with their explanations; and also a series of religious and moral lessons, as deduced from Holy Writ. By Rev. H. A. HENRY."

—The official history of the Atlantic Telegraph, by Mr. HENRY M. FIELD, a brother of CYRUS W. FIELD, is already announced for publication. Mr. FIELD, having had access to all his brother's papers, has been able to prepare a full and accurate account, beginning with the first attempts made in 1854, and continuing it down to the completion of the enterprise. The book is to be published by CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., No. 654 Broadway.

—Rev. Mr. TYRWHITT continues his "Thoughts on Christian Art," in the *Cotemporary Review*, (London and New-York; ALEX. STRAHAM,) for August. Rev. JOHN HANNAH reviews Mr. MOSLEY's "Bampton Lectures;" and Rev. W. C. LAKE "Mr. Keble and the Christian Year." One of the shortest papers in the number, that on BEETHOVEN's Letters, by Rev. H. R. HAWEIS, is also the most agreeable and entertaining.

—The first volume of the fourth series, or, counting from its first issue, the eighty-ninth volume, of *Littell's Living Age*, including the weekly numbers for April, May and June of the current year, has just been completed, and may be had in binding. It makes a collection of the choicest reading.

—A very tastefully printed series of colored views of Saratoga, with a little guide-book to accompany it, is issued by Messrs. T. NELSON & SONS. The interest attaching to the views is historical as well as present, since it includes some of the hotels lately burned down.

—Dr. ALFRED C. GARRATT's work upon Medical Electricity has passed to its third edition, which has just been issued by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co., after thorough revision by the author. The volume now makes an octavo of over eleven hundred pages.

Every Saturday (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) for the current week, with much other interesting matter, gives Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY's lecture on "Science," lately delivered at the Royal Institution.

THE CROPS.

Miscellaneous Accounts from all Sections.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Gazette* says: "That the Spring had an unfriendly opening must be confessed. Rains were withheld over large stretches of territory. Grasses did not start. Seeds did not germinate. Late frosts did some mischief. We have recently crossed Pennsylvania diagonally from the southwest corner to the northeast corner, and from what we saw and heard we cannot be mistaken in saying the hay crop is at least a full average, and is being secured in excellent condition. Winter wheat and rye is good. Potatoes and other roots give token of yielding better than common. Of fruits, so much cannot be said. In some counties strawberries, both wild and cultivated, failed almost entirely, and raspberries are not plenty. In the western counties these fruits were abundant. In the northeastern counties a worm has destroyed the currants, by rendering them poisonous; in multiplied instances killing the bushes. Peaches are in most of the counties a bad failure, as were cherries. Of apples, pears and quinces there is not half a crop. Grapes, wherever the climate is congenial, are abundant, and if not struck with mildew, will be of excellent quality. In some vineyards, which we have carefully examined, the vines are fruited up to the utmost limit. We think nearly all are so.

The prospect of an abundant peach crop in Southern Illinois is reported to be very promising.

The Logansport (Ind.) *Pharos* says: "The wheat harvest was late and is about over. The crop is generally light, but the grain very fine. Some farmers have a fair crop, but the average yield will not equal one-third of a full crop. Oats were never better, and a large crop will be harvested. Corn is most promising, the recent rain placing it in the most thrifty condition. Potatoes look well, and the general impression is that the yield will be great. A great breadth of buckwheat has been sown, and promises well." A resident of Colfax, Clinton County, Ind., however, writes July 17, that the wheat harvest is through with, and there will be four times the crop there was last year. Corn looks better than it has for five years. Oats are promising well.

Hermann, Gasconade County, Mo., noted for its wine, will suffer a partial failure of the grape crop this year. The Catawba, which is the staple, will not yield more than half a crop. Next to it the Concord is the most extensively cultivated, which, however, bids fair to produce a fine, full yield. The cultivation of this excellent grape is rapidly increasing, and it will probably soon succeed the principal crop. The Virginia Seedling is also quite a success, but the Isabella, with several other less important varieties, is almost a total failure.

Accounts from different parts of Texas represent the prospects of the cotton crop as on the whole much more favorable than they were some time since. Some sanguine persons think there will be nearly a full crop—taking the crop before the war as a standard. A worm, said to be a worm that follows overflows, has committed great ravages on the newly planted fields on the Trinity. The wheat crops are good. Corn crops are also made and are good; the breadth of land planted in corn is disproportionately small in certain districts.

A correspondent writing from St. Peter, Minn., states that crops of all kinds except corn, are the best ever known. Owing to the drouth prevailing at the time of planting corn, it was a long time in coming up, and in many fields the cut worm has done much damage. There are but few good fields of corn in Nicollet, Sibley and McLeod Counties, so far as reports have come in.

The Leavenworth *Journal* says that in Kansas the crop prospect seems good. The wheat is being harvested safely, and fields are spoken of that are estimated to yield forty bushels to the acre. Other grain looks well.

The Chicago *Evening Journal's* correspondent states that although it has been hot and dry, the crops in Central Iowa are looking magnificently.

Gen. Grant's Duress Order in Louisiana.

Brevet Major-Gen. A. BAIRD has published Gen. GRANT's late duress order with this addition:

In the City of New-Orleans, arrests under this order will only be made from these, or superior headquarters, and when an arrest is made at another post, or place within this Department, it must be predicated on affidavits exhibiting the facts of the case, and a full report of the arrest, with the original papers on which it is based, will be at once forwarded for the consideration of the Commanding-General. The duty of the Post-Commander will then cease, and the prisoner will be disposed of by orders from these headquarters.

It is believed that in many cases the ends of justice will be subserved by deterring the arrest in the first instance and forwarding the papers to the Commanding-General for final action here. This course may be pursued when the Post Commander is assured that the party accused will not attempt an escape, and the delay occasioned be but limited.

The utmost vigilance and promptness will be required of Post-Commanders in carrying out the provisions of this order, and an omission to act in a proper case will be dealt with as a disobedience of orders.

By order of Brevet Major.-Gen. A. BAIRD.
NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AT THE SOUTH.

Will Messrs. Stephens and Johnson be Received at Philadelphia.

From the Macon Telegraph, July 27.

These two gentlemen (Hons. A. H. STEPHENS and H. V. JOHNSON,) as appears from the proceedings, were named by the Fourth District Convention, which sat in this city on Wednesday, as delegates from the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention. We are glad that it is so. Their reception at Philadelphia will test the sentiment of that portion of the Northern people who profess to desire the maintenance of the Constitution and the equality of the States and people. It will show whether they are willing to fraternize with the South on the only terms she can accept with honor and safety to herself, or are resolved to make demands to which we can never respond in the affirmative. There are grave doubts in the Southern mind on this point, and the time has arrived when they should be cleared up to our mutual satisfaction.

In the outset of secession, Messrs. STEPHENS and JOHNSON were not the representatives of public sentiment in the South. They opposed it with all their powers, and in the face of fiery opposition, as both wrong in principle, and uncalled for by any emergency of the time. Their counsels and their protests were overruled. The Southern States voted themselves out of the Union, formed an independent Government, and, upon an intimation of force from the authorities at Washington, took up arms to maintain it. There was no alternative left to true-hearted Southern men—their country, right or wrong—they were with it, and to the last extremity. Wishing in a time of fearful peril to call to her aid her wisest and most prudent statesmen, Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. JOHNSON were elected to high positions in the new Government. The former was chosen its second executive officer, while the latter was sent by Georgia to represent her sovereignty in the Confederate Senate. These men professed devotion to the cause so long as a hope remained, and when the sun of the Confederacy set in gloom, *they were the first to acknowledge defeat, and counsel their countrymen to forget the past and return in good faith to the Federal fold.* Such is their position to-day. *They have grounded their arms and are ready to respect and uphold the authority of the Union and the Constitution for the future. In this they are representative men of the South.* We apprehend they are not willing to brand their countrymen as criminals, or concede that the war has changed the Constitution or destroyed the rights of any portion of the American people under it. If in the Union, they are entitled to its protection and all its immunities; if out of the Union, they owe no allegiance either to the Government or the Constitution, and should be allowed to depart in peace.

Now, with such sentiments, will Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. JOHNSON be received at Philadelphia and tendered the right hand of fellowship as patriots and citizens of a common Union? Will the fact that they held high offices under the Confederacy be a bar to such a reception? If so, then are the conservative men of the North unprepared for the beneficent order of things which they professedly desire to inaugurate. If so, the time has not yet come for re-union. *Mr. Stephens and Mr. Johnson are the exponents of the very best and most conservative sentiments at the South, and as such they have been sent to Philadelphia with the olive branch in their hands.* No man will question their honor; none can doubt their good faith; none object to their present soundness and reliability; they can only be objected to on principles that will cover a whole people, and strike at the very root of reconciliation. If they are rejected, the South is rejected. If they are not good and true enough to sit in council and patriotic communion with the people of the North over the dangers that threaten the Constitution and the liberties of the whole American people, then we are all unfit associates in such a cause. The dark clouds of disunion must still hover over our devoted land, and the demon of faction continue to prey upon its vitals. Liberty and Union must await the departure of one generation and the advent of a wiser and better. The South has drunk deep of the waters of affliction, but she can drink deeper still and not be utterly destroyed. Self-poised, and assured that she is in the right, she can bide her time, leaving it to the civilized world to do justice to her position and motives.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Washington County (N. Y.) Post—Whig and Republican, July 14.

The call of the National Union Club for a Convention at Philadelphia, to meet the 14th of August next, to confer with regard to the great questions emanating from the late war, is making considerable stir among the professional politicians, and exciting inquiry in the minds of the people. It is the custom of the English Ministry, when defeated on any measure of importance, to have Parliament dissolved and take the measure before the people. This is, of course, a troublesome and expensive method, only warranted when action is being taken on measures of serious and vital national import. The Chief Executive under our system being elected for so limited a period, it was not deemed expedient to make any such provision for an appeal. This necessitates the holding of conventions for consultation, taking it for granted that delegates fresh from the people will more correctly represent the popular will. The unfortunate difference which have marred the harmony and destroyed the *entente cordiale* between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, has led to this appeal for a popular verdict.

This would seem as eminently just and proper. If, as it is frequently asserted, there are no differences of opinion among the friends and retainers of the Union Party which are worth quarreling about, then the Convention will be valuable as determining that. If the Southern people are so impracticable in their views as to prevent all attempts at reconciliation; if they are still unfitted for the privileges of a republican form of government, and deserving only of the iron rule of military satraps, this Convention will show that; and these facts are very important ones for us to know. If these things are not true, if our Southern brethren are meet for repentance and long for reconciliation, we should know it. If there is, however, an irreconcilable difference between the President and Congress, it is better to set the matter square before the people.

If a certain portion of the present Union Party deem the policy and views of the majority in Congress as hurtful to the party and dangerous to the Government, they would be untrue to themselves, their constituents and the mother which bore them, and to whose fostering care they owe their greatness, if they withheld their announcement of the fact. The policy and destiny of the Republic for the next half century is of far more importance than party fealty. The tendency to elevate party above everything else is wrong still, spite of the example and warning furnished in the deep damning disgrace of the Democratic Party from a similar course of conduct during the war.

Deeply deploring as we do the necessity which demands our action, *we cannot refrain from conceding the propriety of the call.* What may be the result no one can predict—the decisions of the questions hinted at will have much to do in determining this. The questions to be discussed at that time deserve the most profound attention of all. The motive which impels men like WILLIAM H. SEWARD to differ with long time friends and acquaintances must be a serious and powerful one! It is at any time painful to break the ties which bind us to political associations; what must it be when the friendships have been cemented by the blood of martyrs as his has been. The Convention is not a subject for idle jest or angry repartee, but for the serious, sober consideration of the American people. If there be right or truth in this movement, it will prevail; but if it be politicians it will come to nought.

The Radicals and Conservatives in the Union Party.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Within the past few days we have noticed in some of the more moderate of our radical exchanges, the expression of a desire and hope that the political differences which have been developed in the Union Party, might be harmonized; and that the party might be made to go forward as a unit. The Albany *Evening Journal* is one of these. In recent articles aimed in this direction it betrays a great deal of solicitude, and uses very temperate and conciliating language. It admits that the conservative element is a large one; that it is made up of men of earnest patriotism and sincere loyalty; that they have no sympathy with copperheads or traitors, but only desire a speedy restoration of the Union, and a prompt and harmonious adjustment of all the complications which have unavoidably grown out of the war. It admits that they instinctively shrink from fanaticism, and that they are chiefly to be found among the mercantile and commercial classes who have no personal ambitions to serve.

It is claimed by these would-be politicians that it is the duty of such men to remain quiet under the leadership and dictation of the radical leaders in Congress, and to assert their power inside the party. They deny that the Union Party has been ruled by the Radical electors, and in proof of their assertion cite the failure of the present Congress to carry out the Radical programme with which they started at the beginning of the present session.

Any person who has noted the fierce struggle which has been going on in Congress for the last eight months knows that this is all nonsense. He sees with half an eye that it has only by dint of desperate struggles that the purposes of the Radical leaders have been thwarted; that but for the interposition of the power and influence of the Executive Congress would have legislated us into anarchy, and that it was solely the fear of a wholesome popular rebuke that has restrained Congress from following the lead of such men as SUMNER and STEVENS.

We know, too, that those men and their followers still hold to their original purposes, and only await another opportunity to reassert them. The antagonism is marked and real. The two elements have no longer anything in common, either in the way of sympathy or action. The apprehensions of the conservative element are well founded, and the grand demonstration which is now going on all over the country has in its foundation a deep and earnest conviction which cannot be overcome. We know that [illegible] *the Radicals can be held in subjection, or even sufficiently repressed, to make harmonious action possible, inside the old lines of the Union Party.* The antagonisms between them are too strong and marked to make it possible, or even desirable, for the two factions to "stand together, each seeking in a friendly way to modify the delinquencies of the other," as the *Journal* advises. Such an idea is worse than impracticable—it is nonsense. It involves a degree of political hypocrisy which would be distasteful to honest men and dangerous to the welfare of the country. It would stifle the honest expression of sentiment, and ultimately demoralize the political integrity of the people.

A Meeting in Memphis, Tenn.

On July 26, a mass meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee was held at Memphis. Gen. P. B. Glenn presided and made a speech, and was followed by Hon. Landon C. Haynes. Just before the latter took the stand, Alderman S. P. Walker came forward and said that he observed Gen. Stoneman, Gen. Morgan L. Smith and Gen. N. B. Forrest were present in the meeting, and he would therefore move that they be invited to take seats on the platform. The motion was adopted amid great enthusiasm, and the three Generals were cordially invited to take places on the stand by the President of the Convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That whatever may have been our past political position or circumstances, we solemnly pledge our efforts to a zealous support of the Union of the States in conformity with the Constitution; to the support and inforcement of the supremacy of the laws; to the promotion of the peace, good order, and tranquility of society; and to sustain with our ability the glory, honor and interest of our common country.

Resolved, That we deem it eminently proper that a platform of political principles should be established by the Philadelphia Convention, to which all may rally to the support of the Constitution and laws, the wise, the good, and the patriotic of our land, for the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious system of Government.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Gen. Chalmers, Col. Grace, Capt. Anderson and others made speeches. During the proceedings Alderman R. W. Creighton, Chairman of the Committee on the Nomination of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, came forward and read the following list of delegates:

For the State at large, Hon. J. W. Leftwich. For West Tennessee, Gen. P. B. Glenn, of Fayette; Hon. S. P. Walker, of Shelby; Hon. W. H. Stephens, of Madison; Capt. Dan. Able, of Shelby; Capt. Geo. T. Hubbard, of Shelby; Col. John McLelland, of Tipton; Capt. A. T. Lacey, of Shelby; Hon. John D. Martin, of Shelby; R. S. Saunders, Esq., of Shelby; Col. Sam. Tate, of Shelby; Col. John F. Mills, of Shelby; Maj. Jno. H. Bills, of Hardeman; P. C. Bethel, of Shelby; Hon. A. A. Freeman, of Haywood; Col. W. D. Ferguson, of Shelby; Col. A. H. Douglas, of Shelby; Col. Moses White, of Shelby; W. P. Evans, of Shelby.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the band played in fine style "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle" and other popular airs.

Demonstration in New-Orleans, La.

At the mass meeting held in New-Orleans, July 25, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the first need of the people of the State of Louisiana, is the establishment of civil government, which can never take place until persons and property are placed under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and the State restored to her rights as a member of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That the recent call of a National Convention of delegates from all the States of the Union—irrespective of previous political organizations—for the sole purpose of furthering the restoration policy of President Johnson, betokens a return of friendly feeling between the States, and promises the accomplishment of his policy, and peace and harmony to the national councils.

Resolved, That we recognize in the President sagacity, wisdom and firmness; and the people of Louisiana now affirming their present and future devotion to the Constitution and the laws, pledge themselves to the honest support of the wise policy that has characterized his administration.

Resolved, That cordially endorsing the principles set forth the address of those who called the National Convention, and fully accepting the National situation, we hereby ratifa and confirm the nominations of the following delegates appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party:

Delegates for the State at Large—Gov. Alex. Morton, of Lafayette; R. Hunt, of Orleans; John Ray, of Ouachita; John E. King, of St. Landry, Richard Taylor, of St. Charles; A. Voorhies, of St. Martin; Geo. Williamson, of Caddo; Judge W. B. Egan, of Claiborne; D. S. Cage, of Terrebonne.

First Congressional District—Gen. Garr, of Plaquemines; Charles Gayarre, W. C. C. Claiborne, Judge E. Abell, S. R. Proctor, of St. Bernard; J. M. Lapeyre.

Second Congressional District—J. Ad. Rozier, Alexander Walker, Samuel Smith, F. J. Herron, H. M. Spofford, Wm. H. C. King.

Third Congressional District—D. F. Kenner of Ascension; V. Burthe, of Jefferson; Alfred Hennen, Sr., of St. Tammany; J. O. Fuqua, of East Baton Rouge; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Jefferson.

Fourth Congressional District—P. Morse, of Natchitoches; T. C. Manning, of Rapides; Dr. Alfred Duperrier, of St. Martin; Jules Olivier, of St. Mary; Alcibiades De Blanc, of St. Martin.

Fifth Congressional Diserict—J. Lang Lewis, of Claiborne; Wm. S. Parham, of Madison; I. Garrett, of Ouachita; R. M. Nutt, of Caddo; J. B. Dlam, of De Soto.

The resolutions also repudiate the right of the Convention of 1864 to perpetuate itself.

A State Convention Called in Ohio.

A call addressed to the Union electors of Ohio, and signed by Hon. L. D. Campbell, Col. J. M. Connell, and a large number of other leading Republicans, appears in the Columbus papers. The Convention is called "for the purpose of selecting four Senatorial, with two Congressional delegates from each District, to attend a National Union Convention."

The call and the address read as follows:

"All Union men are invited to come who believe that the Union of the States is indissoluble, and cannot be broken up, either by State secession or Congressional action; who desire that loyal Representatives should be admitted to their seats in Congress, no matter from what State they may hail; who hold that to each State belongs the regulation of its own elective franchise, and who are unwilling to declare the war for the Union a practical failure by making its restoration contingent upon political issues, independent of obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and submission to the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-citizens: Fearful issues are upon us, and, unless wise counsels prevail, a majority in Congress will perpetuate in our country civil hate and interminable feuds, hoping thereby merely to prolong their own hold on office, regardless of the public welfare or that harmony and repose now needed by the Republic after the long tension of a protracted civil war—a war to which our citizens contributed freely their blood and treasure for the maintenance of the Union, but not to make any part of our free land a Poland or Ireland, to be held as conquered provinces by satraps and bayonets, after resistance to the Constitution and laws had ceased. Ohio always stood by the restoration policy of the late lamented President Lincoln, even when it was most violently assailed by one of her own Senators. That policy he bequeathed, as it were, a legacy to his successor, in his farewell speech to the American people, April 11, 1865, three days before his assassination, which trust President Johnson has refused to surrender at the behest of a Congress which could not have been elected had they announced to the people their opposition to this main feature of President Lincoln's Administration, which was emphatically indorsed by his reëlection. President Johnson, in his North Carolina proclamation of May 29, 1865, and subsequent proclamations, only pursued the well known policy of his predecessor, and on the 21st of June, 1865, the Union State Convention of Ohio, under the pressure of the gallant soldier-delegates, fresh from the field, who repressed the eagerness of certain stay-at-home politicians to make negro suffrage a pretext for a prolonged struggle, ignored that issue and resolved "President Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union, through years of the severest trial, has won our highest confidence; that we cheerfully indorse the policy of his Administration, looking to the restorrtion of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and as Union men of Ohio we will give him our hearty and undivided support." That pledge was given by many of us in good faith, and not for the purpose of deceiving the people by an electioneering platform, or of misleading the President as to popular sentiment and then denouncing him as a traitor to the party, because he believed that the politicians who passed it were in earnest; and we intend to abide by that resolution, which still stands unrepealed by any subsequent Union, State, or National Convention. The people of the rebel States have, with wonderful unanimity, accepted the situation consequent upon the war in the abolition of Slavery and the repudiation of the rebel debt; the other conditions now pressed upon them are matters for ordinary political action in the regular working of our Government under the Constitution, and can be settled in due time. *The great immediate issue is, whether the Union shall be practically dissolved, by the action of a Congressional majority, in excluding loyal Representatives from the late rebel States from seats to which they have been elected.* On this point the platform of the last Union State Convention is silent, so that even by party usage every Union man is free to carry out his own convictions by practical action. There is no denial of the exclusive right of Congress to pass on the return, election and qualification of its own members, under the Constitution of the United States; but the complaint is that they refuse to exercise this right. *Are the State Governments of the late seceded States any less republican in form now than before the rebellion, because Slavery is abolished?* and what difference does it make who organizes them if they are assented to by the legal electors over whom they are to operate? The President and his friends have never asked for the admission of disloyal men into Congress, and if treason is not punished according to law it is because the Courts do not perform their duty, a matter over which the Executive has no more control than in any other class of crimes in time of peace. When this charge is made it comes with an ill grace from those who have all along professed a willingness to admit all the rebels to political privileges on the principle of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Come up, then, Union men, to the Convention, and see to it that the best citizens of our State are sent as delegates to the National Union Convention to sustain the President in his efforts to restore the Union of these States. If citizens belonging to other political organizations choose to co-operate with us upon this our own platform, to give it practical effect, it is only proof that however high partisan strife may run in ordinary political contests, the issue now before the country—the restoration of the Union—rises above all party feeling or sectionalism, and appeals directly to the patriotism of the nation to "take care that the Republic suffers no detriment."

The Conservatives in the Union Party.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

Within the past few days we have noticed in some of the more moderate of our radical exchanges, the expression of a desire and hope that the political differences which have developed in the Union party, might be made to go forward as a unit. The Albany *Evening Journal* is one of these. In recent articles aimed in this direction it betrays a great deal of solicitude, and uses very temperate and conciliating language. It admits that the conservative element is a large one; that it is made up of men of earnest patriotism and sincere loyalty; that they have no sympathy with copperheads or traitors, but only desire a speedy restoration of the Union, and a prompt and harmonious adjustment of all the complications which have unavoidably grown out of the war. It admits that they instinctively shrink from fanaticism, and that they are chiefly to be found among the mercantile and commercial classes who have no personal ambitions to serve.

It is claimed by these would-be pacificators that it is the duty of such men to remain quiet under the leadership and dictation of the radical leaders in Congress, and to assert their power inside the party. They deny that the Union Party had been ruled by the Radical electors, and in proof of their assertion cite the failure of the present Congress to carry out the Radical programme with which they started at the beginning of the present session.

Any person who has noted the fierce struggle which has been going on in Congress for the last eight months knows that this is all nonscence. He sees with half an eye that it has only by dint of desperate struggles that the purposes of the Radical leaders have been thwarted, that but for the interposition of the power and the influence of the Executive Congress would have legislated us into anarchy, and that it was solely the fear of a wholesome popular rebuke that has restrained Congress from following the lead of such men as Sumner and Stevens,

We know, too, that those men and their followers *still hold to their original purposes, and only await another opportunity to reassert them. The antagonism is marked and real.* The two elements have no longer anything in common, either in the way of sympathy or action. *The apprehensions of the conservative element are well fonnded*, and the grand demonstration which is now going on all over the country has in its foundation a deep and earnest conviction which cannot be overcome. *We know that it is idle to hope that the indomitable spirit and purpose of the Radicals can be held in subjection, or even sufficiently repressed to make harmonious action possible inside the old lines of the Union Party.* The antagonisms between them are too strong and marked to make it possible, or even desirable, for the two factions to "stand together, each seeking in a friendly way to modify the delinquencies of the other," as the *Journal* advises. Such an idea is worse than impracticable—it is nonsense. It involves a degree of political hypocrisy which would be distasteful to honest men and dangerous to the welfare of the country. *It would stifle the honest expression of sentiment, and ultimately demoralize the political integrity of the people.*

The Justice of the Call Conceded.

From the Washington County Post, July 14.

The call of the National Union Club for a Convention at Philadelphia, to meet the 14th of August next, to confer with regard to the great questions emanating from the late war, is making considerable stir among the professional politicians, and exciting inquiry in the minds of the people. It is the custom of the English ministry when defeated on any measure of importance to have Parliament dissolved and take the question before the people. This is of course a troublesome and expensive method, only warranted when action is being taken on measures of serious and vital national import. The Chief Executive under our system being elected for so limited a period, it was not deemed expedient to make any such provision for an appeal. This necessitates the holding of conventions for consultation, taking it for granted that delegates fresh from the people will more correctly represent the popular will. The unfortunate differences which have marred the harmony and destroyed the *entente cordial* between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, has led to this appeal for a popular verdict.

This would seem as eminently just and proper. If, as it is frequently asserted, there are no differences of opinion among the friends and retainers of the Union Party which are worth quarreling about, then the Convention will be valuable as determining that. *If the Southern people are so impracticable in their views as to prevent all attempts at reconciliation, if they are still unfitted for the privileges of a Republican form of government, and deserving only of the iron rule of military satraps, this Convention will show that; and these facts are very important ones for us to know. If these things are not true, if our Southern brethren are meet for repentence and long for reconciliation, we should know it.* If there is, however, an irreconcilable difference between the President and Congress, it is better to set the matter square before the people.

If a certain portion of the present Union Party deem the policy and views of the majority in Congress as hurtful to the party and dangerous to the Government, they would be untrue to themselves, their constituents and the mother which bore them, and to whose fostering care they owe their greatness, if they withheld their announcement of the fact. The policy and destiny of the republic for the next half century is of far more importance than party fealty. The tendency to elevate party above everything else is strong still, spite of the example and warning furnished in the deep damning disgrace of the Democratic Party from a similar course of conduct during the war.

Deeply deploring as we do the necessity which demands such action, we cannot refrain from conceding the propriety of the call. What may be the result no one can predict—the decisions of the questions hinted at will have much to do in determining this. The questions to be discussed at that time deserve the most profound attention from all. *The motive which impels men like William H. Seward to differ with long time friends and acquaintances must be a serious and powerful one. It is at any time painful to break the ties which binds us to political associations; what must it be when the friendships have been cemented by the blood of martyrs as his has been. The Convention is not a subject for idle jest or angry repartee, but for the serious, sober consideration of the American people. If there be right or truth in this movement it will prevail; but if it be politicians it will come to nought.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

Views of Hon. J. W. Throckmorton.

The following paragraphs from a speech recently delivered by Gen. J. W. Throckmorton, recently elected Governor of Texas, show the position that he holds:

"In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I will say that I stand before you to-day as the representative of the conservative loyal men of this State, who believe the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson to be the best that has been presented and well calculated to promote the interest of the entire country, North and South, who believe in the sincerity of the people of Texas, and who wish to repel the charge of disloyalty that has been preferred against them; who do not believe that the negro is fit to be intrusted with suffrage, qualified or otherwise, and are opposed to the division of the present school fund with the freed children. In presenting these questions, I have abstained from any denunciation of those who compose the opposition. I hope never to be driven to the necessity of resorting to such means to secure success. It has been charged that my election would result in the ruin of the best interests of the State, that I have betrayed principles advocated from my earliest manhood, that those who solicited me to become a candidate, and those who support me, as well as myself, are disloyal and rebellious, and only await a fit opportunity to manifest hostility to the General Government. I heed no such charges, knowing full well that the whole course of my life is a sufficient refutation of such slanders, and that the people, by their own acts, will vindicate themselves from the charge.

I believe that we are to be in a very great degree the arbitors of our own destiny; that much will depend upon our own conduct. The President may be defeated in his policy; other laws equally as objectionable as the Civil Rights statute may be enacted; our Northern countrymen may refuse to believe our professions of sincerity and loyalty; we may be kept out of the halls of legislation, and yet required to meet our portion of the public burdens; we may continue to be misrepresented and traduced; troops may be quartered among us where there is profound peace and quietude, and the frontier remain unprotected. These things may happen. *If they do it is our duty and interest to bear them patiently. Whatever law is passed, however odious to us, must and should be obeyed by us as long as it is the declared law of the land. Let us show by the even tenor of our conduct that we are not to be driven from our purpose of making loyal citizens of the Government. Let us sustain the laws both of the General Government and the State, and aid the authorities by our example and assistance, if necessary, to maintain the supremacy and majesty of the law.* It is our sheet-anchor and great hope of safety. I have strong faith and hope that such a course on our part, even though our situation were more precarious than it is, will be productive of the best results. We know that there are many distinguished patriots in the North who are battling manfully under the leadership of the President, in defence of the Constitution and the Union, and in behalf of a liberal and magnanimous policy toward the South. It is not to be doubted that there is sufficient patriotism among the masses of the North to do us justice. I have not a doubt that the President will be sustained by the people. By a prompt obedience to the laws and an undeviating course of loyalty on our part, we will greatly strengthen our friends and allay prejudices that have been engendered. The period of restoration will come, sooner or later, if we but do our duty. It may not be to-day or to-morrow, this year or next, but in good time it will be here. In the meantime, let no misrepresentations of us lead us astray. We should remember that this Government was erected by the exertions and sacrifices of the fathers North and South; that we have an inheritance in it; that its past glorious history was contributed to alike by a noble ancestry of both sections of the country; that the day yet lives in our memory when we were all proud of the achievements won by American arms upon the fields where men from the South and men from the North stood shoulder to shoulder; that the brightest pages in American history are those that record the achievements of Washington and Green, of Morgan and Marion, of Putnam and Lee, and their compatriots in the cause of freedom—when the history of our country was written in the blood of men from the North and the South, who fell at Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Saratoga, Camden, Eutaw, Guilford and Yorktown. If we do but pursue this course, the day cannot be far distant when sectional animosities and the bitterness engendered by by the late struggle must perish. The late bloody fields, upon which lie the remains of so many heroes, from the North and the South, will constitute a new page in American history, and the deeds of valor recorded will be alike glorious to each. The student of history at Harvard or at Columbia will not pale because of shame for the deeds of his ancestors, but he will feel proud of the achievements of the warriors of both sections of the country. Manassas, Oak Hills, Shiloh, Richmond, Gettysburgh, the Wilderness, Murfreesboro, Franklin and Nashville, will be regarded as contributions resplendent with glory to American history, alike honorable to the living and the dead, from the North and the South.

I trust in God, my fellow-citizens, that the reconciliation of the American people may be speedy and sincere; that the Government may be launched again in the track marked out for it by its founders; and that the time shall soon come when, as brothers, we can look upon the achievments of Lee and Johnston, and of Grant and Sherman, as the common heritage of a reunited, prosperous and happy people; that the old flag under which our fathers and brothers, in days gone by, had won so much glory, but which has been torn and scarred by the strife of an unhappy civil war, may again be upheld, protected and defended, and new glories added to its history by the united energies of the scarred and war-worn veterans of both sections of the Union.

THE CANVAS IN KENTUCKY.

Curious Scene at Elizabethtown.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

Hon. John M. Harlan and Gen. Crittenden had an appointment to speak at Elizabethtown, always reputed to be a secession town and rebel den, on Monday. Gen. Crittenden was unable to attend, and Hamilton Pope, Esq., of Louisville, accompanied Mr. Harlan. The meeting was a very large one, although the pro-rebels, in order to draw off as many of their friends as they could, held a meeting at the same time, at the Court-house, to nominate candidates for the county offices, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pope spoke about an hour. His speech is represented to have been a most admirable one, making a strong and deep impression upon the audience. We are told it was exactly the kind of speech most needed. Mr. Pope had to endure some interruptions from the pro-rebels in the crowd, yet, on the whole, his eloquent remarks were well and courteously received.

Mr. Harlan followed in a speech of two hours and a half, speaking as very few men are able to speak. In the midst of his strongest and most eloquent utterances, loud cries were raised of "Hurrah for Duvall!" Mr. Harlan paused and asked mildly, but impressively, why they were in favor of Duvall? "Tell me," he said, "if it is not because he was in favor of the rebellion?" "Yes, that's so," was the prompt answer. "Then you were for the rebellion?" "Yes, yes, yes!" "Are you for the rebellion now?" "We would go for the rebellion now if we thought we could succeed."

Mr. Harlan thanked and complimented them for their candor, and then added:

"Suppose Jeff. Davis and Andrew Johnson shall be the opposing candidates for the Presidency in 1866—which of the two will you support?" They hesitated to respond. Mr. Harlan said, "you have been very candid, and I venture to hope that you will still be so. Speak out! Which do you go for—Johnson or Davis?" Then the loud answer came. "Davis! Davis! Davis!" Old men, the most substantial citizens of Elizabethtown and Hardin, joined in the shout. Again, Mr. Harlan thanked them for their candor, telling them that they were the most candid men of their party that he had talked to in all his canvass.—*Louisville Journal, July 18.*

Speech of Gen. Hobson, of Kentucky.

Gen. E. H. Hobson, who was nominated May 30 for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, addressed the people of Brumersburgh on the 11th inst., and stated his position as follows:

My friends, I am before you as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals of our State—an office which has been tendered to me by the Conservative Union Democrats without any solicitation on my part. I am no office-seeker, and have no political ambition. Up to the beginning of the late war I had been, as you all know, a life-long Democrat; but since then, without attaching much importance to party names, I have called myself a Union man, and as such I have labored to do some service for my imperiled country. I care not to notice the petty slanders now circulated against me by the Secession "Democracy" and their party organs. They are engaged in a very dirty work. I will say, however, that I sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson, and am no eleventh hour convert to it. I believe that if that policy is sustained by the country and carried out, it will restore the nation to peace and good-fellowship; it is the only policy now presented that will relieve the country from radicalism, secession and disorder. Let me, however, tell you, my friends, that the chief issue now before you is, whether the Union men of this State, who stood by the Government, defending it in the council and on the battle-field, are to surrender the control of our affairs to a party that was gotten up here by Secessionists and secession sympathizers alone. I am the candidate in this contest against that party.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Board of Managers for the Soldiers' League of St. Louis have called a mass meeting of those who served in the army, at Turner's Hall, in that city Aug. 10. The invitation is extended to "all who support the Union Congress of the nation in opposition to the Executive." The objects of the association are thus stated in the call: "To secure a loyal rule in this country; to rebuke treason and secure a permanent liberty and peace for the nation; to care for the widow and orphan tenderly and well; to secure the equalization of soldiers' bounties; to renew again the fraternal relations of the past, and to stand through all the future shoulder to shoulder for Union and constitutional law; these are the aims and purposes of the Soldiers' League." And the soldiers, having buried the hatchet, are called upon "not to forget where it is buried. Speak, vote and work in the interest and for the advancement of the essential principles of liberty and union which no new relations of peace can make less imposing in the binding force of their obligation and necessity than they have been in all the past. Your sacrifices must not be in vain."

Hon. George H. Pendleton and Judge Alvin Duvall addressed a Democratic meeting at Maysville, Ky., July 25. In the course of his remarks Mr. Pendleton said: "The question presented to you is this, whether twenty-five States of the Union shall be allowed to shut out eleven. The Constitution of the United States says that every State shall be represented. Is not the attempt to disfranchise them a breach of the Constitution? The Declaration of Independence says that taxation without representation is tyranny. I want to know if it is not as much tyranny on the part of New-England as on the part of Old England; and yet we have these representatives, we have these Radical gentlemen, led by Stevens, Sumner and Bingham, from my own State; we have them declaring that these States shall not be represented in the Federal Congress at all, until after the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which will never be adopted except upon compulsion.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, in a recent letter, states that he has declined all invitations to speak in Kentucky, because there was a far greater demand upon him in his own State, Indiana, than he can possibly meet. In relation to the issue in Kentucky, he says:

If I was a citizen of Kentucky, at your approaching election, I should vote for Judge Duvall. The resolutions on which he was nominated are, in my judgment, unobjectionable. He also, as I understand matters in your State, represents the organization of the Democratic Party, and is therefore entitled to its support, unless there are reasons against him of which I am ignorant. Gen. Hobson is doubtless a meritorious gentleman; but his election would be hailed all over the North as the triumph of Radicalism in Kentucky. The enemies of the President's policy of restoration would regard such a result as their victory.

Hon. W. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, in his letter declining to be a candidate for the office of Governor, states that he has come to this conclusion from a deliberate conviction that the agitation of a political contest at this time would do the State no good, as its tendency would be to revive and embitter party passion, to inflame and divide the people and to weaken the influence of the State. He says: "Let us sacrifice our differences in a common devotion to the good of the State, and once more be united, fraternal North-Carolinians, grappling together and determined to discharge the whole duty of North Carolina to the country, to 'support and defend' her rights as a State, and above all personal, party and political considerations, through defeat, disaster and general calamity, to preserve her honor without reproach."

Up to the present time the following Democratic nominations have been made in Indiana: Second District, Michael C. Kerr; Third District, Hon. Henry W. Harrington; Fourth District, Hon. William S. Holman; Seventh District, Hon. Solomon Claypool; Ninth District, Hon. David Turpie; Tenth District, Hon. Robert Lowry. The Radicals have made the following nominations: First District, Gen. William Harrow, Second District, Gen. Walter G. Gresham; Third District, Gen. Morton C. Hunter; Fourth District, Col. Ira G. Grover; Fifth District, George W. Julian; Sixth District, Gen. John Coburn; Seventh District, Gen. Henry C. Washburn; Ninth District, Hon. Schuyler Colfax; Tenth District, Gov. William Williams. The Democrats of the Indianapolis district will hold a nominating convention on Thursday, Aug. 21, to select a candidate for Congress.

The Indiana election in October is for State Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of Congress, a Legislature and County officers. Gov. Morton's term does not expire with the present year. The leading point of interest in the canvass is the election of a United States Senator to succeed Henry S. Lane, who declines a reëlection on account of his advanced age. Speaker Colfax having withdrawn his name, the prominent Republican candidates now in the field are Gov. Morton and Godlove S. Orth. Among the Democratic candidates are Voorhees, formerly Member of Congress, and McDonald, the Democratic nominee for Governor last year.

Hon. John H. Lightner, President of the Radical Union State Executive Committee of Missouri, has issued an address to the Radicals in that State, urging that steps be taken to secure a representation in the Convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia in September next. The address says: "In the parties moving to bring about the proposed Convention of Southern loyalists, we recognize men whose motives are pure and patriotic, and whose views come up to the requirements of the hour, and it becomes the Radical Unionists of Missouri to make common cause with them, and do all in their power to hasten the success of their movement."

The Nashville *Union* of July 17 says: "A valued friend writes us from Gallatin that a number of the leading citizens of Sumner County have indorsed the call for the Philadelphia Convention—among them Judges Barry, Douglass and Allen, Col. Balie Peyton, Mayor Hallum, Attorney-General Rankin, Postmaster Wright and Maj. Glover—and assured the President of the club in writing that they would be properly represented at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. The same is the sentiment of eight-tenths, or more, of the people of Tennessee, including the Eastern Division of the State."

The Convention in the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, held July 25, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, laying aside all past differences, burying all animosities, in good faith and sincere devotion to our common country and the liberties of the people, we propose to meet with the representatives from all sections of the United States in the Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next, for the purpose of restoring the Union and upholding the present Constitution of the United States.

Among the resolutions adopted by a meeting in Madison, Ga., July 25, to arrange for representation in the Philadelphia Convention, was the following:

Resolved, That in our judgment, the delegates to be appointed to said Convention in Philadelphia should be men who will labor to save the country from the disastrous influences of Radicals North and South, and direct the Government for the good of the whole people, without regard to the peculiar interests of, or prejudices of any section.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of July 24, in allusion to the Philadelphia Convention, says: "It is not as a nucleus for the formation of a party, that we attach importance to this Convention. Nor is it as a tender of sympathy and support to the President, to whom we owe so much for his manly struggle against fanaticism. It has a higher mission, and a deeper significance. *It is as a gathering of the best people—the representative people of two sections lately at war, but now earnestly seeking peace*—that we attach great importance to the assemblage, and feel the highest interest in its success."

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index*, in alluding to a report that a leading tobacco-buyer declined to purchase at a certain warehouse there because of the appointment to the inspectorship of a gentleman noted for his consistent and persistent Unionism, says: "Lest this little incident may suggest the idea that our people are still more in favor of martyrizing than harmonizing, we would add that we have heard of no other instance of similar political obstinacy, and are rather led to believe that some personal rather than any political difference is the true cause of this isolated case of dissatisfaction."

A public meeting at the Court-house of Farquier County, Va., July 23, authorized the State Central Committee to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to represent that district. The meeting, however, resolved that "the appointment of delegates from Virginia to the proposed convention should be made under the solemn protest of Virginia against the test-oath, by which our representatives to Congress have been and will be excluded, as unconstitutional and directly tending to the despotism of the dominant party.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, has written a letter, recommending that the State be represented at the Convention of Southern loyalists at Philadelphia, in September, and he urges that the delegates be men "who are induced with the spirit of Missouri Radicalism, who are of the advance guard of the progressive loyalists, such as, amid Slavery, secession, rebellion, civil war and the treachery of representative men, have still battled on for liberty, Union and right."

At a meeting of the citizens of Jones county, Ga., at Clinton, July 23, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we favor the representation of Georgia in the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That in our judgment upon the success of its efforts depend greatly the cause of constitutional liberty on this continent, and especially the relief of the Southern States from the tyranny and wrong of a lawless party.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites have issued an address to the friends of religious liberty in North Carolina, calling attention to a provision of the new Constitution to be submitted to the people of that State for ratification on Thursday, Aug. 2. The clause in question, against which they protest, provides that "No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divinity authority of both the Old and New Testament, shall be capable of holding office in any civil department of the State."

The Mobile *Times* thus discourseth of what it terms Radical Arithmetic: "We have revised our mathematics—are reconstructed—kick Pythagoras and his multiplication table to——Congress, and "accept the facts" that 103 is two-thirds of 243, and that 32 bears the same proportion to 72. We don't understand it, but the Reconstruction Committee have charge of everything now below the sun, and as soon as they decree that tea-kettles must be boiled with ice, we shall purchase a refrigerator."

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, recently delivered a literary address in which he said he "did not think there was even the shadow of the doctrine of States rights left, and he deemed it cruel to delude the people with false hopes as to the future. He could see no liberty where a political line was drawn with right on the one side, and on the other power. He was of opinion that all that is left for the South is the moral and intellectual culture of the people; and these were worthy her highest efforts."

The long continued controversy regarding the City Council in Columbus, Ohio, was partially settled by the resignation of Mr. Comstock, Democrat, and the election of Hon. Luther Donaldson, Unionist, as President of that body. There was ten or a dozen ballotings, the vote standing at the last, Donaldson 11 Comstock 5. As a measure of compromise, Levi Wilson, Democrat, was elected Clerk. Some further contest is expected in the appointment of committees at a future meeting.

Nearly all the Richmond (Va.) papers unite in calling attention to the constant drilling by the negroes that is publicly going on in that city. They state that as the organization of military companies of white men is prohibited throughout the whole South (with such rigidness in some cases that even a purely and exclusively benevolent purpose does not save them) there seem to be a manifest impropriety in putting the blacks on a better footing.

The President of the Board of Trustees of Arcola, Ill., recently took advantage of the absence of some of the Republican members, and appointed a man who was a rebel Captain during the war, as Town Counsellor. When the proceeding became known, an indignation meeting was held by the citizens, and resolutions were passed condemning the act as an outrage and insult to them.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Central Committee met at Trenton, July 26, and elected Judge Naar Chairman, in place of Ex-Senator Scudder, who resigned. After consultation as to the expediency of issuing a call for a Convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, the Committee adjourned for a week without taking definite action.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* recommends that Hon. Carlton B. Cole and P. W. Alexander be sent as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the Third Georgia Congressional District, as men well known for the moderation of their political views and course, yet thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the South and jealous of her honor.

Public meetings in Giles, Halifax, Washington, Hanover and several other counties in Virginia have heartily indorsed the call for the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting in Hanover County passed a resolution "assuring the law-abiding people of the Northern States of their anxious disposition to cooperate with them in restoring real peace, in bringing back the Government in practice to the settled principles and usages under the Constitution."

A public meeting of the citizens of Newton, Ga., July 21, adopted the following.

Resolved, That we concur in the policy of President Johnson for the reconstruction of the Union and the preservation of the constitutional rights of the States.

Resolved, That the firm, conservative, patriotic course of President Johnson, in antagonism to the fanatical Radical Party in power, merits the approval of every lover of constitutional liberty.

The Wilmington *Independent* urges Gen. William Birney as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth Illinois District, now represented by Hon. B. C. Cook. Several hundred leading Republicans of La Salle County have asked permission to use his name. Mr. Cook, however, is strongly supported in many places for a renomination, and his friends claim that he will secure it.

The Boston *Post* thus characteristically alludes to the approaching struggle for the nomination in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District: "There are queer sayings and apprehensions in the Fifth District. Dr. Loring is setting up pins on the Congressional Alley for Gen. Butler to knock down, it is whispered. Pills *vs.* swords.

A Democratic Convention, in one of the counties in Vermont, which last year elected a single Democrat to the State Legislature, the other day instructed their delegation in the Legislature to vote for a certain gentleman for United States Senator. It is to be hoped the delegation will strictly follow instructions.

At the Nashville (Tenn.) meeting, in favor of the Convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, Gov. Brownlow lay upon a pallet in the corner of the hall, but his feeble health would not permit him to take an active part in the proceedings. It is stated, however, that a few days afterward he made a political speech in the open air.

At the recent Democratic Convention in the Fourteenth Congressional District of Ohio, there were five candidates for the nomination, and it was not until the twenty-third ballot was cast that a majority was obtained for Hon. John B. Young, of Medina County.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that some of the clerks in the War Department are organizing a secret political association for the support of Edwin M. Stanton for President, and Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, for Vice-President.

A Democratic Convention is called in the eventh Congressional District of Ohio, to meet at London, August 6, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and appointing two delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention.

Mr. John Davidson, of Elizabeth, is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of New Jersey. The Elizabeth *Standard* places his name at the head of its columns.

The Boston *Traveller* mentions Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Caleb Cushing and Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, as not improbably among the delegates to be sent from Massachusetts to the Philadelphia Convention.

Republican Conventions are to be held in Ohio Congressional Districts as follows: Eighth, Aug. 22; Ninth, Aug. 14; Fourteenth, Aug. 16; Nineteenth, Aug. 16.

As candidates for the next Governorship of Tennessee, Judge Trigg, Thos. A. R. Nelson and Sam P. Walker have been mentioned. The Memphis *Avalanche* urges the nomination of Mr. Walker.

The Port-Hudson *Press* declares its preference for the Governor of Michigan this fall to be for Col. Stoughton or some other soldier. If a civilian is to be taken, it favors the re-nomination of Gov. Crapo.

It is denied that Congressman Hubbard, of Iowa, declines a re-nomination. His chief competitors are Judge Porter and Mr. Woodbury of Marshalltown.

The Boston *Herald* strongly indorses the Philadelphia convention. Its editor, Hon. E. C. Bailey, has been mentioned as a possible candidate of the Republicans for election to Congress.

The Republican Convention in the Sixth Congressional District of Wisconsin, is called to meet at La Salle, on Wednesday, September 5. The election occurs in November.

Gen. Matt. Ransom has written a letter declining the use of his name for Governor of North Carolina. F. B. Satterthwaite is proposed as Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

P. T. Barnum is made, by rumor, to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, and also for the nomination as member of Congress in the Fourth (Hubbard's) District.

The Maine Democratic Convention is to be held at Portland Aug. 7. Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, a lawyer, residing at Farmington, is mentioned as the probable nominee.

Hon. J. F. Wilson was renominated for member of Congress at the Republican Convention, held at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 19.

Meetings have already been called in every district in Georgia to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Congress having adjourned, Speaker Colfax will enter at once upon his canvass in the South Bend (Indiana) District.

Administration of Justice in the South.

The Governor of North Carolina publishes the following order of Brevet Major.-Gen. Robinson, for the information of judicial officers and other citizens of the State:

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands,
H'dqrs Ass't Com. of North Carolina.

General Orders No. 3: His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of the State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties to the proper county or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Robinson.
Clinton A. Cilley, A. A. G.

Gov. Worth, in reference to this order, remarks as follows:

It is known that there are persons in the State and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our Courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the armies of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our Courts, and praying for protection. Upon a reference of the petitioners to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for the filing of such petitions. And these investigations, after having been submitted in detail for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Mrs. Ann Herrick, of North Hempstead, L. I., in December, 1864, received of a trader in that town a $50 greenback, which she put aside for safe keeping. In March, 1866, she had occasion to use the money, and first learned that the bill was counterfeit. The trader refused to redeem it after so long a time had elapsed, and an appeal was made to the Courts. On the first trial the jury failed to agree; on the second, which was concluded July 11, the jury returned a verdict for Mrs. Herrick.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 30, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	109¾	100	Erie R. P...........	72½
6,000	do......2d call	110	100	Hudson R..........	119¼
42,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62.	108¾	1100	Reading R.........	111½
76,000	do	108⅞	200	do.........b30	111½
33,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.C'65	106¼	200	Mich. Cen. R......	110¾
5,000	do..........	106⅛	200	do............	110⅝
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'65	106⅛	100	do............	110½
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98¾	500	Mich. S. & N. I....	84¼
6,000	do..........	98⅝	1200	do............	84⅛
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser......	104¼	300	do.........b10	84¼
9,000	do........	104⅜	100	do.......b60	84⅛
15,000	do.....2d Ser.	104⅜	200	do...2d call.b10	84⅜
1,250	do.3d S..Sm'll	104¼	300	Ill. Cen. R.	123
27,000	do..........	104⅜	500	do..........	122½
4,500	do..........	104½	9	do..........	120
10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan........	104¼	4000	Clev. & Pitts......	86¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C...	71½	200	do......s30	86¼
24,000	do..........	71⅛	200	do.......b30	86½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	70	3000	do............	86½
5,000	do..........	69⅞	200	do........b30	86⅜
7,000	Ga. State 6s......	109	300	do	86⅜
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan.......	95	200	do......2d call	86⅛
10,000	O. & M. C.......	28¾	300	do............	86⅝
20,000	do	28⅞	150	Cl., Co. & C. R.....	111
13,000	P.,Ft.W.&Cn. 1st	102½	7	do..........	110
1,000	Am. Gold......	148	1500	Chic. & N. W.	36¼
5	Ocean Bank.......	102	200	do.......b10	36¼
5	Nassau Bank.......	106	100	do........b30	36⅞
50	Continental Bank..	100	200	do..........	36⅜
100	Cum. Coal. P......	46½	500	do........b30	36⅜
100	Ashb'n Coal.......	16½	400	do......2d call	36⅛
500	West. U. Tel.......	57½	200	Chic. & N.W.Pref..	65½
300	do............	57¼	200	do..........	65⅝
500	do............	57	500	Clev.& Tol. R......	115½
24	do............	56¼	200	do..........	115⅜
500	do......2d call	57	400	do..........	115⅜
300	Quicksilver	51	40	Chic. & R. I. R......	101⅜
100	do........b60	51½	800	do..........	101⅜
200	do........b60	51¼	500	do..........	101¾
200	Mar. Min..........	12¾	200	do..........	101⅞
1100	Mariposa Pr......	26⅞	100	do......2d call	101⅜
100	do.......b30	27	100	P., F. W. & C......	101⅛
100	Boston W. P.......	34	100	do..........	101⅝
200	do b30	34	400	do..........	101¾
100	do..........	33¾	200	do..........	101⅞
500	N. Y. Cen..........	105	100	do.........s10	101⅜
500	do.........s30	104½	200	do......2d call	102
200	do..........	105⅛	200	Chi. & Alt. R......	105
100	Pacific M. S.Co....	212	100	Chic. & Alt. P....	106
400	Erie R.	65¾	300	Mar. & C.1st Pr....	42½
400	do..........	65⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. R.....	57
700	do..........	65½	100	do..........	57⅜
200	do........b60	65⅝	200	do..........	57½
100	do........b30	65½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.....	78
			200	do..........	73½
			100	do..........	73¾

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'62	105⅛	100	Boston W. P.......	33¾
21,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	108⅜	200	Reading R.........	111⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s. C.'62	106⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	86⅜
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98¾	100	Chi.& N. W. P.....	65⅝
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.......	104⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol......	115⅝
15,000	do..........	104½	600	do..........	115½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, N.......	70	300	Chi. & R. I........	101⅞
4,000	N. Car. New Bs..	62½	200	do.........b10	102
200	West. U. Tel	57	1500	do..........	102
200	do..........	56¾	100	Tol., Wab. & W....	39
100	Mar. Min. Pr.......	26⅞	1000	Pitts.F. W.& C....	102
100	Erie R..........	65⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. R.....	57½
50	Pac. M. S. Co......	214	100	do..........	57¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68,C...	124	100	Central Coal.......	45
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81.C....	110	200	New-York Cen.....	105⅛
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	106⅝	100	do.........s10	105
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	108⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R.......	119⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64..........	106	100	Reading R.........	111½
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98¾	200	do......2d call	111¼
51,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.......	104¼	200	Mich. Cen. R......	110½
8,500	do.....2d Ser.	104½	100	do..........	110¾
10,000	do.....3d Ser.	104⅜	200	do..........	111
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	97	500	Mich. S. & N. I....	84½
1,000	N. Car. New Bs..	62¾	400	do..........	84⅝
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90. .N.	70	1000	do..........	84¾
1,000	N. Car. 6s....x-C	61	300	do.........s30	84⅝
1,000	Missouri 6s.......	79½	100	Ill. Cen. R........	123
10,000	O. & M. Cer......	28⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts......	86¾
5,000	P..F.W.& C.1st..	102½	200	Chi. & N. W.......	36⅜
200	West. U. Tel....	56¾	500	do..........	36½
283	do..........	56½	200	Chic. & N. W. P....	66¼
500	do..........	56¼	2000	do..........	66⅜
200	Quicksilver	50½	500	Cleve. & Tol.......	115¾
100	Bos.Water P.......	33	50	do......2d call	115½
11	Erie R.	65½	200	do..........	115⅜
100	do..........	65⅞	3000	Chic. & R. I......	102½
1050	do..........	66	10	New-Jersey C......	119½
300	do..........	66⅛	200	P., F.W. & C......	102½
900	do..........	66¼	400	do..........	102⅜
			100	Alt. & T. H. P.....	66¼
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	73¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$160,000	Amer. Gold...	147	200	Mich. S. & N. I. ...	84⅜
40,000	do........s3	147	100	do.........s10	84¼
200	West. U. Tel.......	57¼	300	do.........b3	84⅜
400	do..........	57⅜	200	do.........b10	84⅜
200	do.........b3	57⅛	900	do..........	84¼
400	N. Y. Cen..........	105	300	Ill. Central R...x-d	123¼
100	do.........s10	104⅞	100	do..........	123⅜
200	do.........b3	105	400	Cleve. & Tol.......	115¼
500	Erie R..........	65¾	300	Chic. & R. I.......	101¼
300	do..........	65⅞	100	do.........s15	101⅜
1200	do.........s3	65¾	300	do.........s3	101⅜
200	do.........b10	65⅞	200	do.........b3	101⅜
300	do.........b3	65⅞	200	Chic.& N. W.....s3	36¼
200	do..........	65⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. P...	65¾
300	Mariposa Pref....c	27	100	do.........b10	65¾
500	do..........	26⅞	500	P.,Ft.W.& C....x-d	101½
400	Reading ex-div....	111⅝	300	do..........	101⅜
500	do.........s3	111½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P....	42½
200	Mich. Cen. R......	110	200	Mar. & C. 2d P..b10	20½
300	do..........	110½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold..b3	147¾	800	Cleve. & Pitts......	86½
10,000	O. & M. Cer...s3	28⅝	200	do.........s15	86⅜
100	Boston W. P........	33½	100	do.........s3	86½
400	Cum. Coal.........	46¼	200	do..........	86⅝
100	do.........b3	46½	200	Clev. & Tol........	115⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co...c	50⅞	400	do..........	115⅝
100	Mariposa Pref.....	26¾	200	do.........b3	115⅝
500	do..........	26⅞	200	Chi. & R. I........	102⅛
100	do.........b30	26⅝	300	do..........	102¼
300	do.........s3	26⅞	200	do.........s3	102¼
500	do.........b10	27	100	do.........b15	102⅜
500	West. U.Tel.......	56¾	200	do.........c	102¼
60	do.........s3	56⅝	200	do.........b3	102⅛
28	do b3	56⅜	500	Chic. & N. W....b3	36⅛
200	N. Y. Central	105¼	100	do..........s10	36⅛
1200	Erie Railroad....	66½	200	do..........b15	36⅜
200	do.........s3	66⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	65⅞
200	do.........b10	66⅜	400	do............	65⅞
600	do............	66⅜	200	do..........s3	65¾
400	do.........b3	66⅜	200	do.........b30	65⅞
200	do.........b3	66⅜	100	do..........b5	65⅞
400	Reading R.....x-d	111⅜	300	do............	65⅞
400	Mich. Cen. R....b3	110½	100	do b30	66
100	do............	110½	200	do.........s3	65⅞
600	M. S. & N. I. R....	84⅜	1000	do...........	66
200	do.........b3	84⅜	200	do...........	66⅛
100	do.........b10	84⅜	200	P.,Ft.W.& C.x-d...	102
100	Ill. Cen. R......x-d	122¾	400	do...........	102⅛
100	do..........b30	122⅞	100	do.......b10	102⅛
100	do..........s3	122¾	600	do...........	102⅛
200	Mar. & C.1st Pr.s30	42½	200	do..........b3	102⅛
200	Mar. & C. 2d P....	20⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mariposa Pr.......	26⅞	100	N. Y. Central...s3	105½
100	do.........b10	26⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol......	115⅝
100	do.........b10	27	500	do b3	116
1200	Erie Railroad.....	66⅛	400	do	116
500	do..........s3	66⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.......	102⅛
100	do.........s10	66⅛	300	do..........s3	102⅜
200	do..........b3	66⅛	100	do.........b15	102⅞
200	do..........s3	66⅛	300	Chi. & N. W........	36⅜
200	do.........b30	66⅛	100	do..........b3	36⅜
200	M. So. & N. I....s3	84⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. P...b5	66⅛
500	do...........	84⅜	400	do...........	66⅛
100	do.........b30	84⅞	200	do..........s3	66⅛
300	do...........	84⅜	200	do..........s3	66⅛
400	Ill. Cen. R.... x-d.	123	200	do...........	66⅛
100	do...........	123¼	500	P.,Ft.W. &C.x-d...	102⅜
600	Clev. & Pitts.......	87	200	do..........b3	102⅜
800	do..........b3	87	200	do..........s3	102⅜
200	do..........s30	86⅞	200	Mar.& Cin.1st Pf...	42⅛
200	do..........s3	87	100	Mar.& C. 2d Pf..b30	21

Monday, July 30—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans............	$647,053
Decrease in Specie............	1,158,607
Increase in Deposits............	1,533,847
Increase in Legal Tender............	4,180,822
Decrease in Circulation............	334,039

	July 29, 1865.	July 28, 1866.	July 21, 1866.
Local Capital...	$10,435,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National........	66,947,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H	$77,383,365	$82,070,200	82,070,200
Loans..........	222,341,966	256,612,071	255,965,018
Specie..........	20,773,155	9,701,546	10,860,147
Deposits........	186,766,671	214,582,926	213,049,079
Legal-Tender...	46,956,782	84,705,814	80,524,992
In Sub-Tres'y..	60,489,802	85,904,286	91,572,528

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'......	$611,305	Mercantile......	$481,693
Mer. Exchange..	453,563	Republic........	556,950
Commerce......	4,050,380	St. Nicholas.....	708,808
Ocean...........	796,835	Marine..........	221,850
Market..........	504,800	East River......	283,500
Park............	1,000,000	Second..........	270,000
Fourth..........	2,678,755	Continental.....	501,675
Central.........	1,587,621	Importers'......	507,191
Mechanics'......	493,361	Ninth...........	912,315
New-York.......	862,692	First............	448,293
M. Association..	307,848	Am. Exchange..	940,376
Metropolitan....	897,909	Gallatin.........	490,194
Commonwealth..	213,927	Citizens'........	133,240
Leather.........	161,071	Union...........	410,166
N. America.....	324,007	Chatham........	131,259
Irving..........	191,900	Shoe & Leather.	898,400
Tradesmen's....	571,358	Hanover........	293,561
Phœnix.........	293,167	N. Y. Exchange.	268,530
Third...........	797,041	Mechanics & T..	105,000
Butchers & D....	236,853	Atlantic.........	92,500
Seventh Ward...	168,880	Pacific..........	129,313
Broadway.......	900,000	Grocers'........	78,250

Total 44 National Banks..................	$26,965,824
Total 16 other National and Local Banks....	279,157
Total on Clearing-house report, July 28..	$27,244,981
On previous report, July 21..............	27,579,020
Decrease in circulation..................	$334,039

The Banks make another gain of over four millions in Legal-tender Notes, and lose $1,158,000 on their Specie Deposits. The Sub-Treasury gained on Specie over two and a half millions through the Customs Duties of the week. The market for Money at Bank and on the Street continues very easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The congratulations are quite universal on the street to-day on the great success of the Atlantic Cable. The early dispatches sent from the Irish coast to the *Great Eastern*, in her progress across the ocean, in regard to the War, are confirmed by the arrival of the *China* at Halifax. This fact removes whatever slight incredulity was at first entertained as to the perfect working of the signals. A dispatch from the Queen of England, dated from Osborn House, Isle of Wight, Friday, July 27, to the President of the United States, was made public this forenoon. No market news by telegraph has yet been announced. The *China's* telegrams, however, all go to foreshadow peace on the Continent. They advise a further advance in United States Stocks, which, with the general buoyancy produced by the success of the cable, placed our own market 1½ ⅌ cent. higher on 5-20s of 1962, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. higher on the new 5-20s of 1865. Gold fell on the news 2@2½ @3 ⅌ cent., the market weakening as the business of the forenoon progressed. Some out of town peremptory orders were received to sell. The Customs demand for Gold continued, though some of the importers are disposed to borrow rather than buy at present rates. Exchange for the Boston steamer opened on the basis of 108½ ⅌ cent. for first-class bills (60 days) on London. Most of the business goes over to Tuesday, as there is a general anxiety to hear later news from the other side by the cable.

The Stock Exchange was buoyant in prices and very active in the dealings. The heaviest business done was on the Railways, nearly all of which advances on Saturday's sales from ½ to 1½ ⅌ cent. Speculation ran strong on the Northwest Stock, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Michigan Southern, and there was more done in Erie than at the close of last week. Fort Wayne, Toledo, St. Paul, Illinois Central and Reading were also in good demand at advancing rates, and New-York Central firm at 105@105⅛, including the August Dividend. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s.......	98½	98¾	N. West Pref....	65¼	66⅛
U. S. 5-20s........	107⅞	108¾	Rock Island.....	100⅞	102⅜
U. S. 7.30s........	104	104⅜	Fort Wayne.....	101⅛	102⅛
N. Y. Central......	104⅞	105¼	Cumb'land Coal.	45⅞	46¼
Erie..............	64⅞	66⅛	Quicksilver......	50	50½
Hudson............	120	120	W. U. Telegraph.	57⅛	56¾
Reading..........	111	111⅛	Mariposa Pref..	26⅝	27
Mich. Southern..	83⅞	84⅞	Canton	52½	52½
Illinois Central..	121	123	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Pittsburgh......	85⅞	87	American Gold..	150	147⅝
Missouri 6s......	79½	79½	Bills on London.	108¾	108⅛
Northwest.......	35⅞	36⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.............	120½	Hanover..............	109
Manhattan............	132	Metropolitan.........	120
Merchants'...........	111	Nassau...............	106
America..............	136	Shoe and Leather...	105
Phenix...............	100	Continental..........	99
Tradesmen's..........	140	Marine...............	140
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Commonwealth.......	103
Merchants' Exch'ge..	112	Imp'rs & Traders'....	110
State of New-York...	107	Park.................	145½
Ocean................	102	Fourth National.....	101
Pacific...............	160	Ninth National......	111
Chatham..............	135	Oriental Bank.......	125
Bank of the Republic.	119		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	92	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est...	87¼	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.....	75
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....	87½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	104	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.......	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876.	105	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.....	97
N.Y.Cen. 7s, '65-'76.....	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M.......	101
Erie 1st mort., 1876......	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	78
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879...	100¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883..	98	N. J. Central 1st M......	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	93	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	94¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.. s.f.'85.	102¼	Pitts. Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s, conv.. '67...	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	78
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72....	100	Peninsula R.R. bonds..	80
Mich.C.nw, 1st M, 8s, '82.	110	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M....	90
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Mil. & St.Paul 2d M.....	81
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M....	91¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	82
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort....	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F, 7 ⅌ c.	95	McGregor West. 1st M.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌. c. 1875....	105		

From and after Wednesday next, Aug. 1, the Brokers and Bankers of the street will be relieved of the duty of making their returns of sales of Stocks, Bonds and Gold to the Revenue Assessors under the old Tax Law. In lieu of such monthly returns, however, they will be required, on all sales, whether for their own account or the account of others, to pay a stamp tax of *one cent on the hundred dollars*. They will have to provide themselves with the stamps, and will have to accompany every sale *with a stamped bill or memorandum*, the stamps being made at least equal to one cent on the $100, and one cent additional on every fractional part of $100 *of the currency value of the sale*. In the case of stocks selling *below* par, the stamp tax is made equal to only the Currency proceeds of the sale. In the case of stocks and gold selling above par, the stamp tax is raised to the Currency value of the sale. For example, in the first instance, we take 100 shares of Erie. The old tax was $5 on the par value. The new tax is only 66 cents on the Currency value, say of $6,600. If the value be $6,625, or 66¼ ⅌ cent., the fraction goes to the Government, and stamps to the value of 67 cents must be attached to the memorandum of sale. In the second instance we have Government 6 ⅌ cents of 1862. The old tax upon the sales of Brokers and Bankers, *not made for their own account*, was $5 on the par value of every $10,000. The new tax, upon *all* sales, is in the nature of a stamp upon every memorandum of sale, whether such sale be made on commission, or for account of the Broker or Banker, is at the rate of $1 08 on every $10,000, the sale being at 108 ⅌ cent. The words of the new act are as follows:

"That there shall be paid on *all* sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes, that is to say, upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion or coin, promissory notes or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts. * * * And on every sale or contract for sale, as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered *by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract*, on which there shall be fixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale. * * * And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts the agent or broker of such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, or who shall in pursuance of such sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin or promissory notes or other securities, *without a bill or memorandum as herein required*, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum, *without having the proper stamps affixed thereto*, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of $500 for each and every offence where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed $100, and a penalty of $1,000 when such tax shall exceed $100, &c."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 30, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 18,999 bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. and 1,000 bags Corn Meal, 1,850 bushels Wheat, 70,579 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Malt, 21,288 bushels Oats, 599 bbls. Pork, 133 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and firm, including Pots at $8 25@$8 50, and Pearls at $15@$15 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, and held with more firmness. Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather better demand, and holders have been less eager to realize, in view of the more favorable foreign advices. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,400 bales, against receipts of 2,266 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week..............................	8,865
Receipts since July 1............................	33,251
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866.....................	410,144
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865....................	838,952
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865.....................	464,005

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23c.; Indian Orchard B B, 19½c.; Indian Orchard A, 25c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 27½c.; Lonsdale, 33c.; Wheaton Co., 27½c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; American, 19c.; Loudon Mourning, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, extra French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag, A, 47½c. Stripes—Haymaker, 29c.; Pittsfield, 14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last, 7,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 65; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 85, chiefly at $6 75@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$9 65 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$5 65	@$7 65
Extra State..............................	6 75	@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 75	@13 00
Extra Genesee...........................	9 85	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri....	11 50	@16 00

Southern Flour is dull, but steady. Sales since our last 380 bbls. in lots, at $9 50@$11 40 for poor to good, and $11 45@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 25@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in brisk request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 85@$4 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 2,280 bbls, including 1,800 Caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. Buyers evinced no disposition to purchase freely. Holders were more eager to sell, but refused to make any important concessions from extreme rates to purchasers. No transactions of any moment were reported at the Produce Exchange. Small sales of White Michigan were effected at $2 35 ⅌ bushel. Bids of $2 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and $2 10 for very choice Amber do. ⅌ bushel, were represented as having been made and refused. Corn has been less sought after, and has declined, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels at 82½c.@83c., for unsound, and 83c.@84c., nearly all at 83½c., for new mixed Western, and 85c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in less request, opening heavily, but closing in favor of buyers. We quote new Chicago at 45c.@47c., Milwaukee 48c.@52c., Jersey 55c.@56c., and State at 62c.@63c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet and declining. Sales, since our last, 7,500 bushels Western at 82c.@88c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 70c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and firm, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, but steady, to-day, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@71½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 87@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in request and are steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 72½; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude, 38c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at irregular prices. Sales since our last 3,450 bbls. in lots, at $31 37½@$31 62½ for new Mess, closing at $31 56, cash; $30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 75 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. new Mess, September delivery, buyer's option, at $32 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14c½.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 485 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is in rather more request; sales since our last, 450 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited request, at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 50 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 365 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are very dull, at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is very quiet at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb............	.38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb........	.33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb........	.38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb........	.34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb........	.6	@ 8
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb........	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb........	.34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	.33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb........	.38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb........	.34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb........	.30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb..	.27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb........	.29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb....	.26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb......	.23	@25
Western States—firkins, common..............	.20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb........	.19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb........	.18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb...............	.18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb........	.18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb........	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb...............	.15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.....	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb...............	.10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb...............	.17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb...............	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and firm in price. Sales since our last 645 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13¾c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at from 10¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 69,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 88,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. ⅌ bushel, and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn at 5d. For Cork and orders a bark with Corn, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOIREE MUSICALE ET DANSANTE.
THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock, ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION of the New-York Mendelssohn Union.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Weekly Times, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *China* at Halifax we have additional details concerning the negotiations preliminary to the treaty of peace said to have been concluded between Prussia and Austria. These details render it extremely probable that such a treaty has been made. Concerning the naval battle off the Island of Lissa, we learn that the *Re d'Italia* was destroyed by a collision (with what is not stated) at the commencement of the engagement, and that an iron-clad boat was blown up amid cries from the crew of "Long live the King of Italy." It must have been a deliberate explosion. Up to the hour of going to press we had received no further dispatches by way of the Ocean Telegraph.

GENERAL NEWS.

New-Orleans was yesterday the scene of a riot as barbarous and nearly as bloody as those at Memphis. It grew out of the assembling of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, which represents what is called the Radical sentiment of the city and State. The negroes, naturally regarding the Convention as specially devoted to their interests, gathered in large numbers in and about the building where the meeting was held, and early in the day serious collisions occurred between them and the crowd of rioters who had collected with the evident intention of breaking up the Convention, in case the authorities failed to do so. Matters rapidly grew more warlike, and the police, who are reported to have been prompt and efficient, had great difficulty in checking the bloody strife, being at the last essentially aided by the arrival of the military. Many negroes and some whites were killed and wounded, and among the latter was Gov. Hahn, a prominent member of the Convention. Dr. Dortie, another member, was killed inside the building.

According to the provisions of the Army Bill just passed, the military peace establishment of the United States will consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and fifty regiments of infantry. To the six regiments of cavalry now in the service there are to be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments. The infantry regiments are to consist of ten companies each. Four regiments are to be of colored troops, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserves. All vacancies in the grades of First and Second Lieutenants shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers, and one-half of the vacancies in grades above that of First Lieutenant shall be filled by selections from among the officers of volunteers, and one-half from the officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. The act provides that no person shall be appointed under it who has been in the rebel naval or civil service, but any such appointment shall be illegal and void.

Information has been received by the Navy Department of the capture of a slaver in Pensacola Bay, Fla., by the United States sloop *Augustine*, having on board 150 freedmen from Mobile, Ala., and bound for Cuba. The system has been to enlist colored laborers about Mobile, run them up the railroad to Greenville, Ala., switch on to the Pensacola road, and run down to a plantation in Florida, near the Escalabia River, place the negroes upon flatboats, float down to tide water, ship them on board sloops, and, passing by Pensacola, gain the sea and land their human freight in slavery. Persons in New-Orleans, Mobile, and New-York are implicated in the affair.

Official census returns of the City of St. Louis make the white population 204,327. It is claimed, however, that this falls short of the real number, and that 230,000 would be more correct. The nationalities are given as follows: Irish, 26,136; Germans, 49,791; French, 1,933; English, 3,909; American, 118,376; other nations, 4,153. Only one in 48 of the total population is over 60 years of age; nearly one-half are under 21. The oldest person found was a Bohemian woman 103 years old.

By the way of San Francisco, news is received of the loss of the bark *La Belle*, on the 4th of March, near the Ladrone Islands, which most of the passengers and crew succeeded in reaching in safety. The Captain, with seven men, who took the small boat, had not been heard from, and a schooner had been sent in search of them. Mme. Anna Bishop and party were among the passengers.

It is stated that at a recent informal meeting of Gen. Grant's staff and several prominent officers of the regular army, the subject of the General's new insignia was discussed, and those present concurred in the opinion that a metallic shield, substituted for the largest star in the shoulder-strap, would be an appropriate device to indicate the rank of the chief commanding officer of the armies.

John Kennedy, who was associated with Corbett and Fleming, hung several months since for the murder of Pat. Maloney more than a year ago, was hung at Waukegan, Illinois, July 27. George P. Chase, who murdered the Deputy Marshal of the Illinois State Penitentiary, was executed at Joliet on the same day. At the time of the murder Chase was serving a term for larceny.

The mortality records of Philadelphia the last week show that the deaths from all causes amounted to 472, or only 48 more than for the corresponding week of last year. Of this number 275 were of infants under five years of age, leaving only 197 deaths, from all causes, over that age. The extreme heat of the preceding week ran the bill of mortality up to the extraordinary figure of 716.

Mr. Newton Edwards, President of the Northwest Indian Commission, sends dispatches from Fort Union to the 14th inst., to the effect that the conference with the various Northwest tribes represented, was progressing in a most satisfactory manner. He expresses the belief that they will faithfully regard all the treaty stipulations.

H. C. Healey, the young lawyer who shot Thomas F. Corry at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, has been bound over for trial. Corry, who has since died, was a nephew of Wm. M. Corry, Esq., the well-known Southern Rights politician, and of Mrs. Judge Caldwell. At the time of the occurrence, he was a night-clerk at the Spencer House.

The total available funds for the Harvard College Memorial Hall now amount to $223,000, and it is hoped the needed sum, which is $27,000 more, will soon be raised. Of the money subscribed $122,420 was from the Alumni of the College, $2,500 from families of the same, and $52,850 from friends of the College.

The increase of Congressional salaries from $3,000 to $5,000 will but slightly increase the aggregate cost of the Government, as the amount saved by reduction in mileage will be nearly equal to the increase in salary.

The steamship *Star of the South*, of the Baltimore and Charleston line, has been taken up by the Government for the purpose of conveying some 500 regulars to Galveston, Texas., in consequence of apprehended difficulties with Indian tribes.

A large fire occurred at Buffalo yesterday, destroying the steamer *City of Buffalo* and one of the largest grain elevators in the city, together with a large amount of grain.

Information was received at the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington yesterday, that it has been found necessary to declare martial law in Georgia, in order to protect the freedmen from continued outrage.

The Grand Jury have indicted, under the liquor law, all the principal druggists in Des Moines, Iowa. They had previously indicted the saloon-keepers.

In a bar-room fight at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday night, three men were badly stabbed, one of them, it is thought, fatally. A man named George Meek was arrested.

The various colored societies in Savannah, Ga., celebrated the anniversary of the independence of Liberia on the 26th inst.

Gen. Halleck and part of his staff arrived at Ruby City, Idaho, July 1.

There is to be another firemen's muster at Springfield, Mass., about the last of August.

LOCAL NEWS

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 5 College-place, in the third floor, occupied by C. Worms & Co., being caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp. The flames were not extinguished before they had caused nearly $35,000 damage. An unaccountable delay occurred in sounding the alarm. The upper floors were all burnt out and the lower was flooded.

A desperate assault was made upon Officer Patrick Kearney, of the Thirteenth Precinct, last night, by a gang of ruffians at the corner of Ridge and Delancey streets. One of them, named Owen Demody, fired a pistol at him, the ball passing through his breast and lodging in the armpit. Demody was arrested and locked up.

The will of Mr. Edward Mott Robinson has been presented to the Surrogate of this City for probate. It is contested by his daughter on the ground that improper influences were used upon the testator. Property in this City and California to the amount of several millions of dollars is involved.

Yesterday afternoon, as the ferryboat *Hoboken* was nearing her slip at Hoboken, a cannon was discharged on the yacht *Rambler*, the wad penetrating the side of the ladies' cabin of the ferryboat, striking Mr. Haack, one of the passengers, and fracturing his right arm just above the elbow.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday, by the Supreme Court of this District, in the case of Jane E. Fairman against Gibson W. Fairman. The Common Pleas Court, Judge Brady presiding, has granted a decree of divorce in the case of Seabott against Seabott.

The case of Noone *vs.* The Board of Excise, was up again yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term. After the reading of several papers on either side, the further hearing was postponed until Thursday morning next, to enable the plaintiff's counsel to obtain further affidavits.

Yesterday's cholera reports exhibited no decrease of the malady in either New-York or Brooklyn. The number of deaths from all causes in this City last week was 773.

There was a fall of 2½ per cent. in gold and a buoyant and upward market for stocks yesterday on the late news from Europe and the success of the Atlantic cable.

General business was quite dull yesterday. Cotton was firmer. Corn, Oats and Pork lower. The freight market was quiet.

The price of beef is advancing. Trade at the cattle markets, yesterday, was active, sales quick and prices from ½c.@1½c. ℔ lb higher than last week. There were about 3,000 cattle yesterday at Allerton's, on Forty-fourth-street, which is the principal cattle market in the City. The quality of the stock was rather inferior to the supply of last week, also and the preceding week. The best bullocks sold readily for 18½c. ℔ lb., net weight. There was a larger number of inferior cattle this week than is usually received in one week. Yet the "tail lots" appeared to sell moderately quick and at firm prices. Cows are improving slowly. The demand is increasing, and prices are advancing and becoming more firm. Calves are in better request than usual, and the demand for good ones rather exceeds the supply. The sheep trade was fair yesterday, and the prices tending upward. The supply was not heavy, and the quality of the sheep only common to good. At the hog market, on Fortieth-street, there were twenty cars of swine, and selling nearly as fast as they arrived at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best Western corn-fed hogs, both heavy and light.

We give on the second and third pages, this morning, notices of new books, including Napoleon's second volume of the *Life of Cæsar*, and a great quantity of political news.

Our Neutrality Laws—Mexico and Maximilian.

It is more than probable that had Congress passed the bill which was pressed so persistently upon it, to guarantee a loan to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars, the greater part of the money, or at least as much of it as was not immediately seized by speculators, would have been employed in this country in the getting up of fillibustering expeditions against Maximilian. It never was made to appear precisely who was to have the handling of the money, or to the service of which of the factions that claims to be the legitimate Republican Government of Mexico it was to be put. The subject was dealt with in very vague terms, and we do not know that a bill of equal importance, and appropriating so much money, was ever before attempted to be put through Congress, upon which the public was able to get so little light. It was never shown, either, to what specific purpose the money was to be put, or in what way it was to be used for aiding and establishing the downtrodden cause of Republicanism in Mexico. We are probably not far astray, however, in surmising that a coalition would have been patched up in the name of the different Mexican factions whose leaders are now in this country, and a second combination between these leaders and certain American "friends of Mexico," and that between all of these the disbursement of the fifty millions would have been practically carried on. Mexico needs but two things to effect her freedom from foreign domination—arms and fighters. She possesses neither one nor the other to anything like the extent required, and she cannot obtain either the one or the other anywhere but in this country. There are plenty of men in the United States who are eager to take a hand in the work of "driving Maximilian into the sea;" and with fifty million dollars, or even half of that sum, to be used in purchasing arms and providing transportation, a very formidable fighting force could soon be conveyed to the Mexican borders. Fifty million dollars, as we showed when the bill to furnish it was still pending, would do little enough in the way of raising, equipping and supporting a native Republican army in Mexico itself; but men enough could be found in this country who would require no preliminary training and disciplining as soldiers, who would do their work without much in the way of immediate wages, and would have principles of military, political and natural cohesion such as are possessed by no force which could ever be raised in Mexico itself, and used as soldiers. All that is required for them is organization and opportunity.

This opportunity—or the opportunity for fillibustering expeditions—would have been furnished by the passage of the measure for the repeal of the neutrality laws. This scheme had the same origin as the Mexican Loan Bill, and there is no doubt that the one was intended to have a direct and vital bearing upon the other. It doubtless had other purposes than this; but that this would have been one of the ends quickly served by it, no one will deny who is informed as to the schemes in reference to Mexico that have been planned in this country within the last year or half year. With the laws at present upon our statute book properly enforced, it is utterly impossible for anybody other than the Government, to concoct or carry on, directly or indirectly, any military expedition to operate beyond our own borders. It is quite possible that in some respects our laws are too stringent, particularly in reference to the sale and transfer of arms and ships; but so long as they remain unaltered, the Executive is bound to enforce them, and the present Executive, at least, has shown that this enforcement will be as rigid as their own terms. It was absolutely essential, if the Mexican Loan Bill had passed, that these laws should be at the same time repealed or modified; for unless this last end were effected, there could not be a show of anything like result from the expenditure of the fifty million dollars.

It is fortunate for the country that both bills failed of passage. They would have done nothing for the regeneration of Mexico, and would surely have disturbed our own country most damagingly. By diplomacy we have effected more for Mexican liberty than could be done by fifty military expeditions—whether or not designated fillibustering. We have secured the speedy departure of the army which established the imperial form of government. We have put a stop to further intervention. We have placed Maximilian in a position in which he must rely almost exclusively upon the Mexican people, and in which, in short time, they can easily decide his fate without our armed assistance.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> Messrs. Ben. and Fernando Wood have already *taken proprietorship of the Philadelphia Convention.* They do not object to allowing a delegation of Republicans to come in, provided they behave themselves—"provided," says the Apostle of Peace and Chance, "they stand squarely on the principles of the Randall call. If they honestly act up to it we shall be glad to see them there. But there must be no looking one way and rowing another." We beg Mr. Raymond's attention.

Unquestionably, if the *Tribune* can have its own way, Messrs. Ben. and Fernando Wood *will* "take charge of the Philadelphia Convention." That journal seems as devoted to the interests of those gentlemen now as it was during the war. It coöperated with them in various ways, and at various times—first, in advocating the right of the South to secede; second, in demanding peace on the "best attainable terms," and finally in direct negotiations with rebel agents in Canada for putting an end to the war. The *Tribune*, like the Messrs. Wood, was foiled in all these endeavors;—we trust it will be equally unsuccessful in their present joint effort to throw the Philadelphia Convention, called to restore and preserve the Union, into the hands of open rebels from the South, and equally guilty Copperheads in the North. The fact that it "looks" the other way, while "rowing" that, does not conceal its evident purpose.

The Philadelphia Convention is intended to promote harmony of action between the judicious and patriotic Union men of all sections, and of all the States. That discontented factionists and discomfited rebels everywhere will seek to make it the ladder whereby they can regain place and power nobody doubts. It was certain from the beginning that Wood, Vallandigham & Co., having been utterly discredited with the nation, and repudiated by their own party on account of their sympathy with the rebellion, would embrace the first chance that might be offered to gain a new foothold somewhere for recruiting their political fortunes. And it was equally certain that in this endeavor they would have the active aid of those, who, like the *Tribune* oppose the restoration of the Union, except upon terms of their own imposing. Those of the recent rebels of the South who care more for gratifying their resentments than for restoring peace and Union, will gladly coöperate with both these classes.

As a matter of course, under such influences, the Convention would only do harm, and strengthen the enemies of a restored and harmonious Union. These men have not the confidence of the people, and do not deserve it. They deserted the Government in the hour of its peril, and will be as powerless now, as they were then, in their efforts to control its action and shape its destiny. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be appointed by the State Convention of Saratoga; and we take it for granted that neither the Woods, nor any of their stripe, will be selected as the representatives of any party or of any portion of the people of this State. If they had a just conception of their own position, or any sincere regard for the cause they profess to serve, they would be less eager to thrust themselves into this Convention. But as it is, others must enlighten their minds on this point. We do not believe that, even with the *Tribune's* help, they will go to the Convention, and still less, that they will have any influence upon its action.

International Courtesies by Telegraph.—There could have been no better accompaniment to the first news that passed over the cable—announcing a cessation of hostilities in Germany—than the friendly interchange of congratulations between the British Sovereign and the President of the United States. Misunderstandings and wars between nations are not to be prevented either by Ocean or Overland Telegraphs; otherwise Europe would not have been in the state of warlike tumult it has been in since the opening of Summer. But the employment of the joint energy and enterprise and skill, and steady purpose of two great communities in a grand pacific undertaking, which is to be the special agent of international commerce, could not but unite in an expression of friendly and kindly and cordial felicitation from the representatives of the two nations. The Queen says all that was pertinent to the occasion in simple but earnest words; the President replies with equal cordiality and good taste, and the honest-hearted on either side of the Atlantic cannot but desire that the hopes and prayers of both Queen and President may be answered.

The Direct Tax Commission in Florida—Startling Frauds.

Mr. Truman's exposure of the working of the Direct Tax Commission in Florida brings to light a class of frau[illegible]ich has hitherto passed unchallenged. Of [illegible]ustworthiness of his statements the readers of the Times have no need to be informed. They have followed him in his journeyings through the South too closely to doubt either his judgment or his accuracy. And the fact that his recent visit to Florida was undertaken in an official capacity, with power to examine witnesses and overhaul records, invests his present exhibit with an authority widely different from that of ordinary newspaper correspondence. That of which he speaks he knows, and for every allegation he has preferred we may be assured he has conclusive proof.

And what is the import of Mr. Truman's statement? In few words, this—that certain members of the Direct Tax Commission in Florida have availed themselves of their position to perpetrate systematic and flagrant fraud, and that the entire proceedings of the Commission in the State have been characterized by irregularity and extravagance.

The City of Fernandina appears to have been the favorite centre of the Commissioners' operations. Their duty, as is known, has been simply to collect the direct tax levied under national law; and under pretence of inforcing the law, two of the Florida Commissioners, in 1863, sold the entire City of Fernandina for $10,608. The assessment which was made the pretext of the sale was invalid, and the sale was conducted during the absence and without the knowledge of one of the Commissioners. It was, however, turned to profitable account by Messrs. Sammis and Reed, the two acting Commissioners, who served themselves and their friends without regard to right or decency. A lady friend of Commissioner Reed acquired for $240 property assessed at $5,500, and other friends absorbed the business portion of the town. But the transaction was too gross to be sustained, and it was subsequently set aside by the Treasury Department.

Other Commissioners were tempted to struggle for the prize. In 1864 and again in 1865, the experiment was repeated with greater caution and success, though with little more regularity, and no more regard to the form or spirit of the law. One Austin Smith went down to Florida burning with a desire to make something "in an honest way," and in Fernandina he found the chance he sought. Another irregular assessment became the pretext for a sale; and as Smith's son officiated as auctioneer, there was little difficulty in manipulating sales to suit the convenience of the Smith family. Independent bidders were discouraged by the misrepresentations of Commissioner Smith, and Smith, Jr., became the possessor of a large amount of most valuable property, at merely nominal prices. Some of the purchases were made upon false pretences, as that they were for the United States Government; and the prices paid were but from three to six per cent. of the assessed value. Having thus despoiled the lawful owners by processes of a shamful character, Smith's next task was to prevent the redemption of the property. On the authority of another Commissioner, Mr. Truman exhibits the artifices by which Smith contrived to carry forward his scheme, and the kind of consideration which was sometimes employed to mitigate his opposition. In the same capacity he pronounced his son's tax titles valid, and denied to parties who had been robbed the redress to which they were entitled under the law.

Our correspondent exonerates Smith's colleagues in the Commission, Messrs. Stickney and Alsop, from participation in these candalous proceedings. But had they done their duty, Smith's game would have been spoiled, and their failure to thwart his plans is evidence, at least, of culpability.

It is not easy to believe that the frauds, from which the citizens of Fernandina have suffered, will be permitted to inure advantageously to their authors. The case, as stated by Mr. Truman, clearly calls for the interposition of the Government to dispense the justice which successive Commissioners have denied, and to circumvent the knavery by which a few officials have grown rich. In equity, and if we mistake not in law, the sales now revealed were invalid—the assessment on which they were predicated was irregular and of no effect; the sales themselves were postponed without proper notice, and were carried on regardless of forms; the frauds resorted to were so transparent that there should be no hisitancy in dealing with them as such. Public morality as well as common justice requires that the acts of the Commission, in relation to Fernandina property, be set aside, and the property restored to its lawful proprietors. Many of these are helpless widows and orphans, whom the proceedings of the Commissioners have reduced to beggary; others are staunch loyalists, whose only crime was the possession of houses or lots which were coveted by a speculative Commissioner.

Apart from the frauds which the inquiries of Mr. Truman have dragged to light, the Florida Commissioners are chargeable with mismanagement and extravagance. The direct tax of the State amounts to $77,000. Four years' operations of the Commissioners have produced but $47,000, and their expenses during the period have amounted to $53,000! All they have collected in Florida they have consumed, and the Government owes them, besides, $6,000.

We need scarcely add that the individuals who have wronged the property owners of Fernandina and squandered Uncle Sam's money, are among the loudest assailants of the people of Florida. The greater the knave the more demonstrative has been his professions of loyalty. The more unscrupulous the Commissioner, the more unrelenting has been his temper toward the luckless Floridians. He has been the political Israelite; they are political Egyptians, to injure whom is to do God service.

Sensational Nonsense.—A paragraph founded upon an Austrian report, which appeared in the European news published yesterday, represents the Italian fleet as having suffered a severe defeat off the Island of Lissa, on the Coast of Dalmatia. One vessel, the *Re d'Italia*—built at this port—was sunk by collision; another was blown up, and, if the report is authentic, the Italian discomfiture seems to have been complete. On the back of this report, a morning paper rushes wildly to the conclusion that, as some of the Italian vessels were constructed on an American model, we must instantly set about considering whether our iron-clad fleet is not utterly worthless, and whether a general reconstruction of the American navy is not absolutely necessary. The Austrian vessels, we are assured by this sage authority, are of English architecture, and from this astounding fact we are presumed to draw the inference that if we should happen to go to war with the British nation, we shall be blown up incontinently in any naval engagements that may ensue. This sagacious soothsayer does not wait to see or hear how the Italian fleet was manned, how it was officered, how it was commanded, where it was stationed, or whether the vessels destroyed succumbed to the Austrian fire or were sacrificed to incapacity. The fact that an American-built iron-clad is sunk is a sufficient text to provoke a homily from this cheerful philosopher. Just as the British naval authorities are sitting down to revise their whole system of naval architecture in the light of our experience, and by a practical study of the *Monitor* principle, they will learn on the authority of a New-York morning paper, that they can blow our monitors and iron-clads sky-high with such ordinary craft as they have built for foreign service and sold to Austria. *There* is a sensation,—fit to compete with the Cable or anything the Cable is likely to bring.

"Injunctions" on Nuisances.

It must be a gratifying reflection to one of our City Judges, as he moves among his friends and neighbors, far away from party caucuses, that he has preserved to this persecuted City those ancient institutions near Fortieth and Fiftieth streets, which seem placed there by impartial citizens to show strangers entering the City on the Hudson River Railroad what is the genuine atmosphere of New-York, and what degree of foul odor the human system can bear. For these ten years the bone-boiling and fat-boiling establishmennts of the northwestern part of our City have been familiar to the residents of that district, and and to all travelers approaching. They have made day odious and night hideous. They have filled all the upper wards with an ingenious and pungent mixture of the odors of decaying dogs, dead horses, boiling fat and putrid bones. No such nuisances were ever known in a civilized city. One blast of air from these factories entering only the windows of the passing railway train causes every window to be hastily shut, with expressions by no means amiable toward the "Metropolitan City." Property was diminished in value by their contiguity, and sickness and death prevailed around them. Various efforts were made by respectable citizens at different times to indict them and close them, but the power of the low Democracy, of money and of subservient Judges was too great, and though parties rose and fell, and war came and went, and even the gigantic abuse of this country—Slavery—died before modern reform, the bone-boiling factories of New-York still reared their heads defiant and scattered their stenches far and wide. At length, in the matter of health, we were driven from the rule of the Democracy, and a Health Board was created of scientific and public-spirited men.

With the sanguine spirit peculiar to a young nation, we believed and hoped that one of the first efforts of the new Commission would be to abolish these ancient stenches and utterly clear out of the City these depositories of putrid bones. We heard with delight that they had all been "warned;" but knowing their somewhat obtuse nature to advice, we feared that was not enough. Next we heard of the energetic Sanitary Superintendent, in company with the Police, closing these establishments. Then our citizens began to breathe free, and to rejoice over the pure air of the Ninth and Tenth avenues. But 'twas a delusive and brief joy. In a few days the inevitable stenches began again with a fresh pungency, as if they had acquired strength from the respite. Four times, we believe, these hideous factories were closed by the officers of the Board. At length, when the Health Commission seemed fairly to have won the day, and the City to be delivered from an atmosphere of decaying bones and putrifying animals, another of the characters in the play of Democracy in the City of New-York appears—a Judge elected by universal suffrage; and he proceeds energetically to defend what must, of course, be the dearest interests of a "Democratic" Judge—the abuses and nuisances of the City. He applies an "injunction" to the measures of the Board of Health in regard to the bone-boiling and fat-working factories. He will not permit the liberty of a true Democrat in making stenches to be interfered with. He is determined that the City shall endure the odors of dead dogs somewhat longer, and though diarrhœa and dysentery and typhoid and cholera revel in the northwestern districts of the City, and sweep away especially his own constituents, he has the proud satisfaction of having done his duty to the Democracy by checkmating a "Republican Commission."

But a Democratic Judiciary are not satisfied with this. They have become the defenders of the abused stenches. We must not merely be forced to breathe an atmosphere of putrid fat, but we must also be compelled to enjoy the fragrance of slaughter-houses.

The Board of Health had wisely summoned the butchers before them, with the purpose of compelling them to improve their establishments, and ultimately—as is reasonable—of removing them from the City. Every citizen who has the misfortune to live near one of these nuisances, with the rank odor rising from them, and the blood flowing down the gutters, will appreciate the sanitary reasons for this movement of the Board. We will be much more likely to appreciate it if cholera should become an epidemic. The public all joyfully received the delusive impression, that New-York was at length to be put into the condition of a civilized capital, and, like Paris, to have carefully regulated *abattoirs* on the outskirts of the City.

But here, again, our Democratic Judges step in. The butchers are a powerful constituency, and must not be offended. The right of filling the air with odors, is the right of a free citizen. The Judges rather like a strong smell. Is not the Bench the palladium of stenches—at least when caused by true Democrats?

They bring forth their hidden weapon. They lay an "injunction" on any effort of the Board of Health, to improve or remove the slaughter-houses, or to regulate the Fulton market. A Judge elected by universal suffrage cannot bear that the freedom of the streets should be interfered with. What if our avenues become dangerous for ladies, and disagreeable to all, with herds of cattle driven through. Shall not the free citizen drive his wild bull or vicious cow where he likes? Accordingly the Judiciary lay an injunction on forbidding the driving of cattle through the streets, and our citizens and women and children must trust to their agility and presence of mind to escape from the perils of the street.

Our Ignorant Class.—The Rochester *Democrat* tells its readers that the signers of the call for the Saratoga State Convention—among whom are Gen. Dix, Marshal O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, J. B. Cutting, Richard Schell, W. B. Astor, and others of like character—are *politically insignificant*, because, with all their wealth, which is enormous, and their social culture, which is considerable, they are politically ignorant—*the most ignorant class, we think, in the community.*" "They are *dreadfully ignorant*. They know nothing about Congress, they know nothing about parties, they know nothing about the political leaders of the country, none of whom reside in New-York." They are not only ignorant, we are told—they are mere "tools in the hands of others." But if the names mentioned are so utterly insignificant, in a political point of view, will our informant further inform us *what* names in the State are otherwise? If men who have filled the most distinguished political offices are so "dreadfully ignorant" of politics, where shall we find really well-informed persons? If such men are mere tools, what hope is there for the nation?

The Saratoga Union Convention.—Districts and counties throughout the State respond with alacrity to the call for a Union State Convention. Elsewhere, as here, solid men lead the movement. At Albany, Jacob H. Ten Eyck and John Tweddle, Union Presidential electors in 1860 and in 1864, sign the call. Rufus H. King, Harmon Pumpelly, John H. Prentice, George Dexter, well-known Whig Republicans, also sign the call. At Kingston and Utica the movement indicates strength; while at Buffalo, hundreds of the representatives appear, among whom are George R. Babcock, Wm. A. Bird, Lewis L. Hodges, H. W. Rogers, C. D. Norton, Wm. Dorchiner, with hundreds of the most prominent business men of the city.

Quick Passage.—The steamship *Ville de Paris*, which left Brest at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock last evening, making the passage in nine days and three hours.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last evening the week was inaugurated at Wallack's Theatre with a change of programme, though the usual excellent array of actors are still supporting Mr. Dan Bryant, now in his eighth week. The management announce the production of an entirely new Irish drama, arranged from Lover's poem of "Shamus O'Brien, the Bould Boy of Glengall." The fact of its being "a tale of '98" ensures tumult and interest, and fun cannot be wanting. Several new ballads, patriotic and otherwise, are in the bill. At Barnum's the "wonders of nature and art" appear to be increasing with a rapidity which is itself one of the greatest curiosities, while the Foxes have been chasing "Jack and Gill" up that hill for three weeks, and don't seem to be tired of it yet. John Brougham gave last evening the fiftieth consecutive night of his "Columbus" extravaganza. He and his plays are among those facts that speak for themselves; the run of his "Columbus" is a deserved success. Mr. Grover continues his cooling suggestions at the Olympic by the spectacular fairy legend of the "Ice Witch." Mark Smith's inimitable song on "Woman," the graceful dancing of the Misses Fowler and Miss Wood, the icy beauty of Miss Kate Newton as the Polar Goddess, and the charming versatility of the Webb sisters, complete a goodly programme, to which, however, Mr. Grover has liberally added a rich treat in the German opera chorus, who well sustain their part.

In matters musical, the advancing Summer has put an end to all the usual performances, except the Garden Concerts of the indefatigable Thomas, and withholds the uprising of anything new until "the season" comes around again.

But an interesting exhibition, somewhat out of the ordinary course, will take place Tuesday evening at the formal public opening of the new organ in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. Beecher's.) The programme is under the direction of the builders, the Messrs. Hook, who are not yet considered to have delivered the instrument to the church. We are glad to say that the little difficulty which threatened to deprive this fine instrument of Mr. G. W. Morgan's services on that occasion has been happily overcome, and he will take part in the concert. The organ will have its peculiar excellencies developed by Dr. Willcox, who has superintended its setting-up and tuning, and who, it is needless to say, stands among the first of his profession throughout New-England. Not only is he widely known as an eminent organist, but it is to his unremitting and persistent labors that the art of organ-building owes many of its late advances. The concert will also give the first fair opportunity of listening to the playing of Mr. Muller, the Plymouth Director of Music, who, up to this time, has had to be content with an old rattle-box of an organ, followed by the feeble piping of a melodeon while the new instrument was being put in place. After this the organ will not be in public use until September. The advertisement fails to state that tickets may be obtained of Mr. H. S. Weld, sexton of the church, and at the door on Tuesday evening—a deficiency which the special interest of the occasion leads us to supply. As has been said by a leading New-York organ-builder, "the introduction of this instrument, combining so many new and admirable improvements, must work a revolution in the whole style of organ-building in America." The pieces to be produced are in the following

PROGRAMME.

1. Introductory Prelude.....Bach
Mr. F. F. Muller.
2. Grand Fugue and Chorus, from "Israel in Egypt".....Handel
Mr. G. W. Morgan.
4. Fantasia for four hands.....Hesse
Messrs. Muller and Willcox.
5. Fantasia, concluding with a National Anthem.....Morgan
Mr. G. W. Morgan.

INTERMISSION.

6. Improvisation, displaying the new stops and peculiar effects of the organ.
M. J. H. Willcox.
7. Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
M. G. W. Morgan.
8. Fantasia.....Muller
Mr. F. F. Muller.
9. Overture to "Zanetta".....Auber
M. J. H. Willcox.
10. Finale.
Mr. G. W. Morgan.

This will be an occasion of no small interest, not only to the musical profession, but also to the music-loving public at large.

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Destruction of the Steamer City of Buffalo and Sturges' Elevator—Immense Loss of Grain.

Buffalo, Monday, July 30.

The steamer *City of Buffalo*, which arrived here on Saturday evening from Chicago, caught fire this noon while unloading at Sturges' Elevator. The boat and cargo was entirely destroyed, except about 25,000 bushels of oats, which has been unloaded.

The fire communicated to the Sturges Elevator, which is now burning. It will be a total loss. The elevator is valued at about $100,000, and had about 150,000 bushels of grain, mostly oats.

The loss on the elevator and grain is estimated at $250,000.

The steamer *City of Buffalo* had 72,000 bushels of oats on board. The boat was valued at $75,000, and insured for $45,000. She was owned by E. S. Prosser.

The Sturges Elevator is owned by Mr. Sturges, of Chicago, and parties in Albany.

The fire is now spreading to H. H. Hale's stave yards. It is very difficult of access for the engines, it being across the Buffalo Creek.

Fire in Princeton N. J.

Princeton, N. J., Monday, July 30.

The steam saw and planing mills of Martin Voorhees, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000 in New-York and Jersey City offices. The lumber firm of M. Voorhees & Co. lose $1,000; not insured.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The China at Halifax and the Ville de Paris at this Port.

The Negotiations Preliminary to the Armistice.

Prussia Demands the Exclusion of Austria from the Confederation.

Rumored Compliance of Austria with this Demand.

Garibaldi's Successful Operations in the Tyrol.

Further Details of the Naval Engagement Off Lissa.

The Iron-Clad Re D'Italia Sunk by Collision.

The Foreign Policy of Great Britain Defined.

The steamship *China*, Capt. Hockley, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 21st, *via* Queenstown on the 22d inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning She has 36 passengers for that port and 127 for Boston.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Brest, July 21, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 20th inst.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 20th inst.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Preliminaries to the Treaty.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 20th says: Prussia has engaged, at the suggestion of Napoleon, to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days, on condition that Austria pursues a similar course, and within that time the Austrian Government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the basis agreed upon. If the reply from Vienna be in the affirmative, and Italy gives consent, an armistice may be signed immediately.

The *Moniteur* of the 21st says that Austria had accepted the proposal of Prussia to abstain from hostilities, during which the Court of Vienna will have to notify its acceptance on the subject of preliminaries to peace.

The London *Times*, speaking before the *Moniteur's* announcement, says: If the report of the acceptance of the armistice be true, it is a suspension of arms with a view of signing an armistice of six weeks, which period will allow ample time for the settlement of the details and the signature of peace.

The suspension of arms implies a preconcerted agreement on the basis of pacific arrangements. Prussia would lose all by defeat at Floorsdorf, and with victory could gain little beyond what she has already done. Austria, on the other hand, if defeated would risk being swept from the face of Europe; while if victorious, she could hardly hope to regain her position in Germany.

The *Times* says that Prussia limits her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new Federal or Imperial combination. She is preparing for a German war.

Austria Consents to Retire from the Confederation.

A Liverpool dispatch of the 22d says it was asserted from Paris that Austria had consented to retire from the German Confederation.

Rejoicings in Liverpool at the Armistice.

A Liverpool dispatch of the 22d says:

"The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities, had caused great buoyancy in all markets, the prevailing opinion, especially among Germans, being that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting."

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Preparations to Defend Vienna.

Correspondence from Vienna states that the Austrian forces gathered together for the defence of Vienna are estimated at 400,000 and 600 field guns. It is said that 100,000 men are crowded within the intrenched camp of Florisdorf. From 60,000 to 80,000 fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined, and everything betokens the coming conflict as inevitable.

The *Times* correspondent says the confidence of Austria is not shaken. A battle on the Danube may reverse the battle on the Elbe. Success is a necessity for the Prussians.

The consequence of a reverse is beyond calculation. The Prussians have marched 500 miles into the enemy's country, and have left hostile fortresses in their rear and on either flank.

Archduke Albert Assumes Command.

Archduke Albert had issued a proclamation announcing his assumption of the command of the Austrian Army at Vienna.

The Prussians in Hungary.

A portion of the Prussian army has crossed the River Marsch, near Horitz, in Hungary.

Maintz Besieged.

The Prussians had occupied Wiesbaden and Hochst, and had commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Maintz. Boats on the Rhine were not allowed to pass the fortress.

A dispatch from Manheim, dated July 19, says the inhabitants of Maintz had sent a deputation to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, who was at Munich, praying to use his influence to preserve their city from a siege.

Prussian Rule in Frankfort.

The Frankfort contingent had been disarmed and disbanded and the military clubs closed.

Frankfort had paid a contribution of six millions of florins toward the maintenance of the Prussian troops.

The Bavarians.

The proposed truce between the Prussians and the Bavarians failed; the Bavarians declined to accept the conditions offered.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Naval Engagement Off Lissa—Disastrous Results to the Italian Iron-Clads.

A dispatch from Liverpool, dated the 23d, says:

In the great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian iron-clad *Re D' Italia* was sunk by collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "Long live the King and Italy!" from the crew.

Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna dispatch says: The Italian fleet, driven back, was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

The Austians in Venetia.

Intelligence received from Rovigo reports that the Austrians had erected batteries on all the roads leading to Padua, and that Brevion, the commander of the fortress of Verona, had ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with provisions for three months.

Garibaldi's Operations.

A dispatch from the headquarters of Garibaldi, dated Stord, July 19, says in consequence of recent engagements and the occupation of Condino and the Val de Leces by the volunteers, the Austrians in Fort Angolia have been compelled to capitulate conditionally, after an obstinate defence.

Prince CARIGNANO and the Minister of War had congratulated GARIBALDI on his success.

The Italian vanguard was at Piave on the 20th inst.

Prince Napoleon at Italian Headquarters.

A dispatch from Rovigo, dated July 19, announces the arrival of Prince NAPOLEON at the headquarters of VICTOR EMMANUEL.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Lords, a bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor to amend the extradition treaty with France. The bill abolishes some difficulties in the way of surrendering French criminals. Earl CLARENDON admitted that England had been in the wrong, and progress was made with the measure.

In the House of Commons, Mr. STUART MILL asked if the Government intended to take proceedings, criminal or otherwise, against Gov. EYRE and others engaged in illegal acts in Jamaica.

Mr. DISRAELI intimated that much diversity of opinion existed in the matter, and further inquiry was being made. Gov. EYRE had been dismissed. He was not prepared to give further information at present.

On the 20th, a long discussion took place on the condition of the navy, and on the position of Great Britain in reference to the war on the Continent.

Lord STANLEY assured the House that the foreign policy of the Government was pacific and observant, but the mode in which the policy was to be carried out must be left to the Government.

England's Foreign Policy.

The London papers generally express great satisfaction at the course pursued by Lord STANLEY, the new Foreign Minister. Great Britain stands absolutely unpledged and uncommitted to any proposals beyond friendly mediation. All the Government has done has been to recommend the Courts of Berlin and Florence to consider terms of armistice.

The London *Times* is glad that Lord STANLEY is able to state that France has no intention of interfering by force in the continental dispute.

The London *Daily News* thinks there is not the slightest ground for distrusting Lord STANLEY's assurances of England's severe discretion in the future.

Parliamentary Rifle Match.

In the rifle match between the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, at Wimbledon, the former were declared the winners by fourteen marks.

Financial Affairs.

The liabilities of the suspended Preston Banking Company were estimated at a million and a half sterling. The connection of the bank with cotten transactions caused considerable depression in Liverpool, but no great uneasiness.

The liabilities of the Birmingham Banking Company are ascertained to be £800,000, and their assets £2,000,000.

CARLETON BROTHERS, wholesale warehousemen in London, have suspended. Their liabilities are not stated.

Reform Demonstration.

The projected reform demonstration in London on the 23d was awaited with some interest. Notwithstanding the Government's prohibition the projectors of the meeting had determined to hold it. Sir RICHARD MAYNE, Police Commissioner, personally requested Mr. BEALES, the prime mover in the demonstration to use his influence to prevent it. BEALES declined, and refused to recognise the legality of the Police to interfere in the meeting.

Several of the papers consider the course pursued by the league injurious to reform.

The Cholera.

The cholera was making its appearance in many parts of England, and the mortality in some cases was rather alarming.

PRUSSIA.

The Minister of the Interior had had interviews with some of the leaders of the political parties in Prussia in reference to the convocation of the German Parliament. Some prominent men of the National Party, belonging to the different German States, had been invited by the Prussian Government to take part in the Conference.

The official journal says the Prussian Government has no intention of controlling, but desires to give the German nation the benefit of its advance, and to consult for that purpose, regardless of party politics, those men who place national unity above all other considerations.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says great preparations are making at Cronstadt for a grand reception to Mr. Fox, the bearer of the address from the United States to the Emperor of Russia congratulating the Czar on his escape from assassination. A reception committee has been formed.

ITALY.

A decree had been officially promulgated organizing an administration for Venetia. The Marquis PEPOLI had been appointed Italian Commissioner at Padua, Signor MARDINI at Viacencea, and Signor ALHEVI at Revigo.

Prince NAPOLEON arrived at Venice on the 19th.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 20th was firm. Rentes closed at 68f 70c.

SPAIN.

The Captain-General of Madrid had issued an order commanding all arms to be delivered up to the authorities within 48 hours.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

How Gen. Benedek's Plans were Thwarted—Bavarian Stupidity and Folly.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Many as are the blunders committed by the leaders of the Austrian army in the north, it is certain that the want of timely co-operation on the part of the confederate troops was instrumental in defeating the General's plan. This was, it is said, to march at once on Berlin with all the forces of the Confederation. Some were not ready, and the Bavarians, instead of joining BENEDEK, pursued a plan of their own. General VON DER TANN had been sent to headquarters to make arrangements with the Austrian General, and had signed an agreement by which the Bavarian army was at once to join the Austrians. But VON DER PFORDTEN refused to ratify it, saying "no Bavarian minister could consent to such arrangement;" and instead of merging all specially Bavarian considerations in the one care for success of the German cause, he resolved on a separatistic policy, and the Bavarian troops marched forth to carry out a tactic of their own. With what success we know. It is not too much to assert that had the Austrians been reinforced by the presence of the Bavarian army, it is a question whether the battle of Konigsgratz would have turned out as it did. Such an additional force would have prevented the Prussian flank and rear attack from producing the disastrous consequences which followed. The support it would have afforded would in all probability have enabled the centre, that had given way, to rally. But in this, as in every other instance where "German unity" was required, the attempt to make it a reality proved a signal failure.

Well may the Emperor in his manifesto to the Hungarians say that, "in the struggle into which he was drawn, not of his own will, but by the force of circumstances, all human calculations have proved vain." With such an army as he sent forth, he might indeed have looked for another result. An English officer who, before hostilities began, was in the north, and inspected the Austrian army and its arrangements, gave it as his opinion that finer troops could hardly be found. They were, he said, thoroughly well provided for; the cavalry and artillery horses were excellent animals, and in prime condition; the arms were good, and the Jagers admirable shots. For the sick and wounded, as well as for the healthy, nothing, so he asserted, had been forgotten. The rations were plentiful, the carriages for the wounded were of the best construction, there was no lack of surgeons, and everything they could want had been provided, and of the best quality. And yet, lion-like as the men fought, "human calculation proved vain."

From the outset there was a deficiency. There was no union between the political and military action. Nor, again, was an understanding come to between the military-political action of Austria and the policy of the other States. The want of such an understanding has been fraught with evil.

But great as is the misfortune that has come over Austria, I still say it is wrong to despair. She has an army of formidable strength in the North, to be joined soon by 130,000 men flushed with victory. Recruits are pouring in on all sides. For once a nation is carrying on a war which is strictly just—just, although the King of Prussia, in his proclamation to the army, asserts the righteousness of his aims, which God, as he says, has so signally favored—and it is this which gives such strength, and urges men still to struggle on. Of the volunteer sharpshooter corps that left Vienna a day or two ago there were 130 students and artists, 25 civil officers, and 30 trades and handicraftsmen. Thus we see how in every grade of society the readiness exists to make any sacrifice to help to save the country. A grandson of ANDREAS HOFER was one of the captains of the corps.

To-day's *Gazette* announces the nomination of the Archduke ALBERT as Commander-in-Chief of the united armies, and Gen. Baron VON JOHN to be chief of the staff. The same paper contains also the Imperial authorization for opening a credit of 200 million florins.

The Future of Europe.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 17.

Englishmen in general have a mild liking for Austria. The name sounds pleasantly. Austria has so often been our ally, and is always so gentlemanly and dignified. If at one moment the barbarities of HAYNAU caused her to be execrated among us, at another the chivalrous loyalty of JELLACHICH kindled a sympathetic enthusiasm for the stately house of Hapsburg. If our hearts were with Hungary and Italy against Austria, we were most of us for Austria against Prussia. We, therefore, as a nation, agree with the Emperor of the French in desiring the maintenance of Austria among the "great Powers" of Europe. But why should we wish for Austria what it is not quite clear she ought to wish for herself, viz. her former dominant position in the Germanic League? If she is powerful at all, she can never be weak in Germany. Formal membership in the Confederation cannot be essential to her influence. Of course the giant is always ready to make strict alliance with the dwarf, because he counts on the giant's share in the direction of their common affairs. "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own," is the principles upon which Prussia and Austria allied themselves with the minor German States. But it is not certain that Austria, with her 19,000,000 of slave and Maygar subjects, was politic in insisting so tenaciously on being above all a German power. There may have been a feeling that she had all Germany at her back to overawe her non-German Provinces; or a certain pride of civilization may have made her wish to be identified only with the most cultivated race among her subjects. But it has often been questioned whether she would not have been more powerful, more free to cultivate the loyalty and develop the resources of all her various Provinces, if she had renounced a great part of her German pretensions. We should not, therefore, regret on her account if Austria were excluded from any future Germanic Confederation.

As to Prussia, our feelings are conflicting, and depend partly on reason and partly on sentiment or pique. Great and little motives have been lately influencing us, perhaps not in proportion to their greatness or littleness. The insolence of Prussian officials toward English travelers, a suspicion of the partialities of our own reigning house, warm sympathy for the courage and wrongs of Denmark, a disgust with the connivance of Prussia at the atrocities exercised by Russia upon the Poles, some dissatisfaction with our own national conduct in the Danish and perhaps Polish questions, our abhorrence of the arrogant and cynical policy of Count BISMARCK, both in foreign and domestic affairs, combined to make Prussia very unpopular with us. In our English way, we took to dislike the whole nation, chiefly for the fault of the Minister who governed but insulted it. We hated BISMARCK for his despotism, and refused our sympathy to the Prussian Liberals who hated it still more and suffered by it, merely because they resented it ineffectually. And now we are beginning to like Prussia for her success. Austria appears to us somewhat as an impostor who obtained our awe under false pretences, but Count BISMARCK has the merit at any rate of being "thorough." He is a Strafford not a Buckingham. If he violated the Prussian Constitution in order to obtain the means of military expenditure, at any rate he used his "ship money" to some purpose; he made the Prussian army the most efficient in Europe. And so we are coming to think how good it is that there should be a military State on the Eastern frontier of France able to keep even that mighty Power in awe. Let Prussia have 25,000,000, 30,000,000 of subjects; so that the millions are content (and they probably will be enthusiastic,) we do not grudge her a man of them. As to the earthen pots which may be shattered past all cementing in the present collision, we have no painful anxieties certainly, if no perfectly defined hopes. Some solicitude may be pardoned for WEIMAR, for the sake of SCHILLER, WIELAND and GOETHE, and the hereditary kindliness of its sovereigns; but, with this exception, our distress at the subversion of any number of small Governments may be safely measured by the distress of their subjects, which will not in most cases be intolerable. As to the grotesque, and often burlesque, Diet we can have no regret whatever. Mr. CARLYLE alone could find words scornful enough for such a sham. Between the cause of Liberalism in Germany and a Frankfort Diet or Parliament, such as we have known them, there is nothing in common.

With respect to Italy, we of course desire that she should obtain Venetia, because a mere glance at the map shows that its possession by a foreign power must be a constant taunt to Italy, as well as a privation and an insecurity. No one can be comfortable in an unfinished house, and Italy is not even the shell and outline of Italy without Venetia. Race, language, the longing of the inhabitants, all concur with geographical circumstances to make its union with the rest of Italy proper and bounden. We wish it also because only so will the young kingdom be free to reduce its armaments into proportion with its finances, to turn its energies to ameliorating the character and condition of its people, to become a solvent dealer in the markets of the world, to have a voice enlightened and potential in the council of the nations. With the acquisition of Venetia the chief difficulties of the Roman question will vanish. The Papal Government will be brought to rely on the only power remaining in the Peninsula. There will soon be no excuse for the foreign occupation of Rome. The Holy Father, dependent upon the Government of Italy for protection, would be under gentle force to govern what territory might remain to him with an economy, liberality and vigor which should leave its subjects little to envy in the population around them, from whom, indeed, their severance would be nominal.

As to France, it may be confidently declared that the wishes of all Englishmen are for her continued prosperity under her present ruler. We wish, no doubt, that he would make a little more speed to "crown the edifice" of French liberties; but there are a goodly number of the most able men in France who know how to wait without forgetting, and how to use every legal means for obtaining further enfranchisement without giving a pretext for the curtailment of the modicum they have. In the meanwhile we feel that, whether from liking or from conviction of interest, the Emperor NAPOLEON has it for a principle to maintain courteous and obliging relations with this country. We owe the Emperor much—for a long period of peace, for a profitable development of intercourse, and for support at some critical junctures; and in prudence we cannot but hope that a reign by which we have gained so greatly may be long continued. But if we wish the end, we must be careful how we grudge the means. We should suppress all mere jealousy if circumstances should invest the Emperor with the dignity of arbitrator between great belligerents, since it is likely the more to attach his subjects to a ruler who keeps France in friendship with ourselves. Even if in the readjustment of territory he should betray a tendency to discover some small Savoy or Nice toward the Rhine, we should be wise to moderate our indignation; considering, first, that a zeal for the expansion of France is a part of his *rôle*, and demanded; next, because such a demonstration of anger is not likely to be successful; and lastly, because the expansion need not be so very calamitous if it occurred. If the inhabitants of Landau and Saarbruck were previously attached to the *Vaterland* that attachment is not likely to be weakened by the pride which the late prowess of the Germans would inspire. Saarbruck, moreover, is Prussian. If the ties which attach this outlying district to Prussia be living and cordial, she is not likely to sever them. It is quite possible, however, that some of these cis-Rhenane populations might sincerely prefer incorporation with France, at any rate to being transferred to some peripatetic princeling who had been unable to hold his own on the other side of the river. Many Germans as true-born as the people of Saarbruck have preceded them in the process. France has a wonderful power of assimilation. A contiguous territory adheres to it, as surgeons say, by the first intention. The German departments of France, on the very morrow of their conquest, furnished the revolution with its most ardent recruits. If this should be the case, we shall find it difficult to urge a good reason for grudging France an insignificant extension of territory, which will have been welcome to the population most concerned. At the same time, it is impossible for us, limited as we are in the seas which give us our greatest security from aggression, to watch without misgiving the growth of enormous military Powers on every hand.

An Austrian Council of War.

From the Siécle, July 17.

A grand council of war was held at Vienna on the 15th. Count MENSDORFF gave an account of the situation of the army of the North. Archduke ALBERT and Lieutenant Field-Marshal JOHN furnished the most precise intelligence of the Army of the South and how soon it could come up to Vienna. The decisions arrived at are, of course, enveloped in great secresy, * * * * but the *Osh Deutsche Post* does not doubt that one of these things will happen. A decisive battle between the united Northern and Southern armies, (against the Prussians,) an energic defence of the line of the Danube, or the acceptance of the conditions proposed by Prussia for an armistice. *But such an acceptance would be equivalent not only to an abdication by Austria of her position as a great Power, but even as a German Power.*

What Will Become of Them?

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 17.

There is one class of persons, or rather of personages, who will suffer much if the smaller German States are all merged in their larger neighbors. Where are the kings, the queens, the princes, and the princesses of the rest of Europe to find a sufficiency of eligible candidates for their hands as wives and husbands? Already the supply is barely equal to the demand, and with the new-fangled notions about our "common flesh and blood," as applied both to princesses and workingmen, it is hard to imagine what will be the consequence of a large diminution in the number of German royalties. At the present time there are hardly any sovereignties in Europe in which a German prince or princess is not either king or queen or father-in-law or mother-in-law or married to the heir-apparent or heir-presumptive to the crown. It has hitherto, indeed, been the mission of Germany to supply Europe with theology, classical dictionaries and royal wives, and what is to happen when a dozen more thrones are abolished it is difficult to see. When the various Coburgs, who judiciously keep up a couple of religions in the various branches of their family, so as to be available both for Catholic and Protestant emergencies, have ceased to be themselves royal, the embarrassment will be really serious. Then, too, for obvious reasons, the whole question of the validity of what they call morganatic marriages must be investigated. If a common understanding as to their legality is not come to between the various Governments of Europe, at least some definite principle must be recognized among ourselves for future application. Supposing a case were to occur in which the legitimacy, that is, the royal character, of the offspring of a morganatic marriage were recognized in one instance, it would follow that its arbitrary rejection in another instance might lead to apparently bigamous complications of an unpleasant kind. At any rate, it is perfectly clear that the whole question as to the point at which the descendants of a royal ancestry cease to be royal, and therefore unsuitable as husbands and wives to actual royalty, must be defined.

Kossuth and Garibaldi.

Milan Correspondence of the Salut Public.

At Rocca d'Anfo, GARIBALDI lately received a visit from KOSSUTH. The Hungarian is about, it is said, to place himself at the head of four or five thousand of his countrymen made prisoners by the Prussians and Italians. To this corps will be joined the Hungarian volunteers whose brilliant appearance the population of Ancona has lately admired so much. At the same time that these brave men are going to shed their blood for the Italian cause, their countrymen flock to the Austrian flag and fight like lions against Prussia and Italy. What a war! To the north of the Lake of Garda, every day is marked by some engagement of outposts between Garibaldians and Austrians. GARIBALDI urgently demands arms of precision, and also the red cap for his bersaglieri, who at a certain distance might be taken by their companions for Tyrolean chasseurs. The Bavarians are overrunning the Touale; now is the time for the volunteers to act! What a change in the existence of these men! They live by hunting, with a little meat half cooked, and some biscuit sent by the Administration. Wandering, generally without guides, in an arid country, along rude paths traced by the chamois hunters, they find everywhere a population, if not hostile, at least indifferent. Their letters state that their purchases are conducted regularly as between soldier and peasant, without concessions or exorbitancy; but no feeling, no kindness, not even a cordial salute or a grasp of the hand.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 21—A. M.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is dull with a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT inactive and tending downward; Winter Red 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d. CORN flat; Mixed 27s.@27s. 6d. Weather favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS inactive. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. report: BEEF dull and unchanged. PORK steady. BACON, small sales; prices nominal. LARD heavy and nominal. TALLOW dull and 6d. lower.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports, Ashes quiet; Pots 30s. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Cakes quiet and steady. Linseed Oil dull and unchanged. Sperm Oil, small sales at £126@£128. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40s. 5d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull and quotations barely maintained. SUGAR firm and a trifle higher. COFFEE tends upward, and prices are 1s. 6d.@2s. 3d. higher. RICE steady. TEA firm. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars, £16; Scotch Pig, 52s. LINSEED inactive. LINSEED OIL steady. SPERM OIL tends upward; sales at £125 and holders demanding an advance. TALLOW tends downward. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 42s. PETROLEUM quiet and steady at 1s. 10d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL reports: BREADSTUFFS very dull and lower.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Barings' Circular reports a fair business; a fair Continental demand had raised Five-twenties to 70, but they subsequently suffered a slight decline and closed with sellers at 69¾.

MONEY MARKET.

The discount demand at the Bank continued moderate. On the Stock Exchange, money was in slightly increased demand at 6½@7 ⅌ cent. Bank rate unchanged.

Consols closed on Friday at 88¼@88⅜ for money; United States Five-twenties 69½@70. Illinois Central's at 78@78½; and Erie's at 42@42¾.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 21—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters; market buoyant and ¼d.@½d. higher; Middling Uplands about 14d.@14¼d.

BREADSTUFFS inactive. Weather favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21—P. M.

Consols closed at 88½c.@88⅝c for money.
United States five-twenties 70½@71.
Erie shares 44¼@44¾.
Illinois Central shares 79¼@79¾.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Loss of the Bark La Belle—Mme. Bishop Among the Passengers—The Captain and Seven Men not yet Heard From—The Australian Markets—Oregon Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 25.

The Supreme Court of San Francisco has affirmed the validity of the Militia Law, passed by the last Legislature.

The ship *Silas Greenman*, from Hong Kong, brings an account of the loss on March 4 of the bark *La Belle*, on an uninhabited reef called Wake Island, where the passengers and crew remained three weeks, but finding no water they started in the ship's longboat for Ladrone Islands, in charge of the first mate, the Captain and eight persons taking the gig. The former were saved, but the latter have not been heard from. Mme. ANNA BISHOP and party were among the passengers. A schooner has been sent in search of the missing boat, and to bring away $94,000 in treasure, which was saved and buried on the island. The cargo was valued at $300,000.

The British ship *Denmark* stranded on Jasper Shoal, May 25. The fate of the crew is unknown.

Mining shares are better. Crown Point, 840; Alpha, 100; Ophir, 270; Savage, 960; Empire Mill, 112½; Gould & Curry, 745; Yellow Jacket, 595; Legal tenders, 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 26.

Letters from EUGENE M. VAN ROLL and Madame ANNA BISHOP confirm the statement that the passengers and crew of the bark *La Belle* were all saved except seven men, who accompanied the Captain in his gig. Much praise is awarded FRANCISCO MOSCOSO Y'LARA, Governor of Marana Islands, for his efforts to relieve the destroyed ship-wrecked people.

Arrived bark *Annie Sharp*, from Glasgow.

Steamer *Orizaba*, from Columbia River, brings $216,000 in treasure.

Indian depredations in Idaho Territory continues.

Sydney, Australia, advices report California wheat, 6s. 3d. per bushel; Chili wheat, 5s. 6d.

The flour market at Victoria, New South Wales, indicates more firmness in consequence of the continued dry season. The wheat crop at Melbourne is reported forty-three thousand tons larger than that of last year.

The crops of Oregon and the Territories are represented in favorable condition.

The receipts of the Yellow Jacket Mining Company for the nine past months are reported at $292,274. Receipts of Savage for the year ending July 11, were $1,404,979.

Five hundred boxes Japan tea sold at private sale, jobbing lots, at 90 cents.

Mining Shares—West Alpha, 100; Ophir, 241; Savage, 970; Chollar, 190; Legal tenders, 71¼.

CHINA.

Burning of a Coolie Ship—One Hundred and Forty Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 25.

The coolie ship *Yeddo* was burnt off Java coast April 16. A mutiny had previously occurred. The chief mate, one apprentice and 140 emigrants were lost.

The expedition of English gunboats against the pirates on the West Coast had been very successful, having captured a masked battery of twelve guns at Namani.

Hong Kong advices contradict the reported murder near Hankow of the English Consul at Cheefoo.

Rice has declined 30 cents per picul since last advices.

FORTRESS MONROE.

More Colored People Sent North—The National Cemetery—Indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 28.

The steamer *George Appold*, touched here this afternoon to recive on board a number of colored people destined for Boston, where situations have been procured for them.

The United States tug *Decatur*, in the service of the United States Burial Corps, arrived here to-day with the barge *Dell Hynes*, from Washington. The barge had on board a large number of coffins, and was sent to City Point. Over 20,000 coffins are now in Washington awaiting shipment to the different cemeteries designated for the burial of the Union soldiers.

The old United States ship *Pennsylvania* is soon to be raised for the purpose of obtaining the immense quantity of copper, iron, etc., she contains.

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City and County was recently held in Hampton, at which resolutions were adopted approving and indorsing the call for the National Union Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

The Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30.

The wigwam for the meeting of the National Union Convention will be situated in front of Girard College, and is being rapidly but substantially constructed. Accommodation will be afforded for 1,500 delegates and 9,000 spectators, and the building will comprise committee rooms and other conveniences. The place of meeting can be reached by three or four different lines of horse railroads.

Fire in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, July 30.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, the wood-shed of the Maine Central Railroad, containing 800 cords of wood, was set on fire in three or four places, and entirely consumed. Loss, $6,000.

MEXICO.

Departure of Empress Carlotta for Europe—Critical Condition of the Empire—Arrival of More French Troops

HAVANA, Thursday, July 19.

The Empress of Mexico (so-called) arrived here on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with all the honors of royalty, although she did not land, and proceeded on her journey the next day.

The news from Mexico represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras had caused great dismay. The Imperialist newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussions of the situation.

A French steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with 200 troops of the Foreign Legion.

The *Diaro del Imperio*, official organ of the Empire, says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico, and to arrange several international affairs. She is expected back in November next.

OCTAVIO ROSADO, who fought under JUAREZ at Puebla, has raised a revolution in Guanajuato.

Petroleum oil is being exported to New-York from the wells on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Prince SALM-SALM has been made a Colonel on the Staff of the Auxiliary Division.

Tampico Besieged by the Liberals—They Expect to Capture the Town.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30.

Advices of July 14 from Tampico say that city was besieged by the Liberals, and it was confidently expected that the city would fall, as communication with the interior had been cut off about the 11th or 12th of July, and detachments of cavalry had made charges into the town. The French were organizing a battalion for their own protection.

The Saratoga Races—Sixth Day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, July 30.

The day was cloudy and the track heavy.

HURDLE RACE—Two miles; same horses as last week; $500; second horse $100; hurdles four inches lower than last year.

Zigzag	1
Citadel (formerly Knightlock)	2
Gen. Williams	3

Gen. Williams knocked down the fifth and eighth hurdles. Time 4:14.

SECOND RACE—Dash of four miles; all ages; $1,000.

Hunter's Kentucky (five-year old)	1
McDaniels' Julius (four-year old)	2
Welden's Leatherlungs (six-year old)	3

Time 7:31½.

THIRD RACE—Dash of mile and a half; handicap; horses run at this meeting; $600. Six started.

Watson's Mill Creek, 90 lbs	1
Welden's Luther, 102 lbs	2
McCoun's Nannie Butler, 102 lbs	3

Others not placed. Time 2:43¼.

The Steamer Zodiac.

EASTPORT, Me., Monday, July 30.

The steamer *Zodiac*, which went ashore on Saturday at Sepraux, has been got off. She is not damaged much, and will leave here on her regular trip next Saturday.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30.

The Board of Health returns for the two days—Sunday and Monday—show seventeen cases of cholera and five deaths.

Marine Disaster.

EASTPORT, Me., Monday, July 30.

The brig *Arcomede*, with a load of hay from Picton to Pembroke, went ashore yesterday at Boot Head. The vessel has gone to pieces.

The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30.

There was a heavy thunder-storm this evening, which left the atmosphere cool and pleasant.

Sailing of the China for Boston.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 30.

The steamer *China* sailed at 2:45 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due Tuesday night.

THE TURF.

The Races at Saratoga—Sixth Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 30, 1866.

The sixth day of the Saratoga meeting was largely attended, the chief attractions being the hurdle race and the four-mile dash, in which *Kentucky* and *Julius* were engaged.

The weather was dull and gloomy and oppressively warm, but the rain kept off until after the racing was over.

The first race was the hurdle race, for which *Zigzag*, *Citadel* and *Gen. Williams* ran.

The betting was at first even on *Zigzag* against the field, but just before the start *Citadel* became a general favorite.

After a splendid race throughout, *Zigzag* won by half a length. *Citadel* was second. Time, 4:04.

The four-mile dash for a purse of $1,000, brought out three runners, *Kentucky*, *Julius* and *Leatherlungs*.

Kentucky was backed against the field at the odds of $100 to $15. *Leatherlungs* made the running lead for nearly two miles, when *Kentucky* and *Julius* both passed him, and after a magnificent race, *Kentucky* won cleverly by two lengths; *Julius* was second and *Leatherlungs* beating off. Time, 7:31½.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a half handicap, seven horses starting. These were—*Fordham*, 106 lbs.; *Nannie Butler*, 102 lbs.; *Luther*, 102 lbs.; *Thunderer*, 96 lbs.; *Mill Creek*, 99 lbs.; *Knighthood*, 102 lbs.; and *Ulrica*, 84 lbs.

Ulrica, with her light weight, was the favorite, selling in pools for $155; *Mill Creek*, $85; *Fordham*, $80; *Thunderer*, $60; *Knighthood*, $70; *Nannie Butler*, $55; and *Luther*, $30.

Luther took and kept the lead for the first half mile, when *Ulrica* and *Nannie Butler* passed him with *Fordham* close up and looking dangerous. On the last half, *Mill Creek* went up, passed her horses and galloped home an easy winner by three lengths; *Luther*, second; *Nannie Butler*, third; *Fordham*, fourth; *Ulrica* next, and *Knighthood* last. Time—2:43¼.

Owing to the arrangements of the Hudson River Railroad, passengers are detained here five hours because the Saratoga train happens to be a few minutes behind time.

The Steamship Ville de Paris.

The French steamship *Ville de Paris* arrived arrived at her pier at this port at 9 o'clock last evening, (the 30th,) having left Brest at 3 P. M. on the 21st. As Brest has been decided by the French Government to be twenty-six miles further from New-York than Liverpool, this passage of the *Ville de Paris* is fully equal, if not superior, to that of the British steamship *Scotia*, made some year and a half ago.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.—It has been proposed to form a union of the various Catholic Societies in this City under a central government or council, to be known as the "New-York Executive Catholic Association," an equal number of representatives from each society to compose this Council. Their duties will be to consider and decide any matter effecting such societies collectively—any order emanating from them to be respected and obeyed by all. They will decide in council as to processions, receptions of distinguished Catholics, church dedications, important funerals, make appointments for charitable festivals, &c. A prominent object of the Council will be the erection of a grand Catholic Hall and Reading Room, which will have meeting-rooms, music-hall, picture-gallery, gymnasium, and contain billiard-tables and other attractions for the young. The entrance and enjoyment of the same to be free to members of the respective societies who shall authorize and agree to sustain this movement. To effect this object, a consolidation of interests in the event of lectures, concerts, fairs, collections, &c., is proposed, the net receipts to be set apart for furthering the movement.

DESPERATE ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—About 10 o'clock last night, as Officer PATRICK KEARNEY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was patrolling his beat in Ridge-street, he was suddenly and ferociously attacked by a gang of rowdies, on the corner of Ridge and Delancey streets. The ruffians lay in wait for him in an alley-way, and sallied out as he was passing their place of concealment. One of the gang, named OWEN DENNODY, drew a pistol and shot the patrollman, the ball taking effect in the left breast, about two inches above the nipple, and passing out through the side, lodged finally in the armpit, whence it was extracted by Police Surgeon BLIVEN. DENNODY was subsequently arrested by Officer WALDRON, and he was locked up for the night at the Delancey-street house. Officer KEARNEY's wound is not necessarily a mortal one, though excessively painful and severe. The motive of the attack is supposed to be in consequence of Officer KEARNEY having arrested DARMODY's brother yesterday for being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner keeps a low dram-shop on the corner of Ridge and Delancey streets, where the assault was made, and the Police of that ward give him anything but an enviable reputation.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The following report appeared in the morning return of Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct: "There were open in this Precinct to-day (Sunday) 147 liquor places. 94 of which are licensed and 53 unlicensed, including five houses of prostitution. The Precinct, except Thomas-street, has been very quiet during the day. The three rumshops open there have been dealing out their detestable poison from early morning to the poor degraded whites and blacks, male and female, old and young, who exist in that vicinity. The keepers of these filthy holes dispose of their bad rum by permission, and under the protection of Judge CARDOZO's injunctions, causing misery and death to the old and degradation to the young. Could the Judge denude himself of his mania for injunctions, and for a short time shake off the *spiritual* influence now controlling him—pay a visit to Thomas-street and witness the immoral effect made manifest by the practical working of his writs, he might be materially aided in coming to a conclusion, both honorable to himself and beneficial to the poor of that locality."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Brig.-Gen. Shafter, Washington; Hon. A. H. Rice, Boston; Hon. E. R. Rollins, Concord; Hon. R. Hart, Rochester; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Herkimer; and Gen. Swayne, Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. B. Alley, Massachusetts; Hon B. Van Horn, Lockport; Hon. L. M. Morrill, Maine; Ben Field, Albion; Hon. J. W. Moore, Massachusetts; Hon. F. E. Woodbrige, Washington; Hon. L. M. Closs, Philadelphia; Hon. T. D. Eliot, Washington; Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Hon. C. H. Sherrill, Washington; Hon. T. T. Stewart, Washington; Hon. J. S. Morrill, Vermont; Hon. W. Higby, Washington; Hon. A. S. W. Goodwin, St. Louis, and Senator Wilson, are at the Astor House. Gen. E. Salgar, Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. J. A. Garfield, Ohio; A. A. Upson, Cincinnati; G. M. Drew, U. S. A.; J. Lynch, Ohio; E. B. Roberts, Michigan, and W. D. Mason, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer HARADON, of the Twelfth Precinct, found JAMES BARRETT, residing in One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, stabbed in the abdomen, and JOHN JUDGE, who resides at Luff's Stables, in One Hundred and Tenth-street, stabbed in the groin. Both the men were taken to Bellevue Hospital. No further particulars of the affair could be obtained by our reporter, but Capt. BENNETT is endeavoring to clear up the mystery attending the affair.

THE TUGBOAT ASSAULT.—Officer HERBERT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested JOHN KELLY, Jr., on a Coroner's warrant, he being charged with a serious assault upon MATTHEW MCLAUGHLIN, the particulars of which appeared in Sunday's TIMES. The prisoner was held to bail. Fears are entertained that Mr. MCLAUGHLIN's injuries may prove fatal, as the bite of his thumb is a terrible one, and tetanus may at any moment set in.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. MINA SEELEY, a German woman, aged 25, quarreled with her husband, at their residence in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. She ran out of the house, and, running down to the foot of the street, attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the pier. She was, however, prevented from doing so by the bystanders, and taken home in a cooler frame of mind.

INCREASE OF THE EXCISE FUND.—Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Excise Board, yesterday, received $500 in payment for licenses to sell liquor.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW—INJUNCTIONS NOT BINDING UPON THE SHERIFFS OR CONSTABLES.—THOMAS HARKINS, an unlicensed liquor-dealer, No. 96 Front-street, was arrested on the 21st of July by Officer SULLIVAN of the Forty-second Police Precinct, for a violation of the Excise Law. HARKINS having an injunction from Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, New-York, the case was laid over, and on the 28th instant he was again arrested, by Constable HOWDEN, of the Seventh Ward. Defendant was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday afternoon, to answer. Mr. Z. W. BUTCHER, counsel for the defence, moved for the discharge of defendant, on the ground that he was protected by an injunction of the Superior Court, granted by Hon. Judge J. H. MCCUNN, July 5, 1866, upon the Metropolitan Police Board, the Captain of the Forty-second Precinct, and Inspector FOLK; and, second, that the Act of 1857, restrained a constable from executing a criminal warrant. Judge MORRIS, on the part of the people responded and said, I wish to make a very few remarks in this case, so that the defendant and all similarly situated may understand precisely how they stand with reference to the Excise Law. The defendant has no license to sell spirituous liquors, but continues so to sell in open violation and defiance of law." The injunction was intended to authorize the unrestrained violation of the Excise Law, but it falls far short of accomplishing the desired object. That is manifest from the defendant's position. He is under arrest for violating that very law, yet the injunction remains in full force and vigor, and it has not been violated in any particular. In order to make the injunction of any value to its possessor it should restrain all constables, sheriffs, &c., as they are directed under the law, the same as policemen to arrest for its violation, and this arrest was made by a constable. The defendant, and all having similar injunctions, may as well understand now, as at any time, that their injunctions afford them no protection whatever, and if, after this knowledge, they see proper to throw their money away, for these, to them, useless documents, they can do so. * * I will simply repeat what I have uniformly said on this subject, and that is, that I intend, so far as lies in my power to protect those who have paid one million dollars into the treasury, by prosecuting those who have not complied with the law. Any other course would be dishonest toward those who have complied with it. * * Every one who has not a license—who has not complied with the law—must cease to violate it. They may get as many injunctions as they please. They cannot get one big enough, broad enough or strong enough to block the execution of this law. They will be arrested and punished for its open defiance, if it is in my power to have them so served. * * Every man who has no license shall be prosecuted and punished, if it is in my power. They cannot find fault with me now, for I gave them my opinion at first, and it has been sustained; and the Court's decision is as binding in New-York as in Brooklyn, if the Judges there would do their duty. But there shall be no misunderstanding in Kings County. I warned the liquor-dealers, and am glad to see that nine-tenths of those in Kings County have complied with my advice and the law. * * Judge MCCUNN's injunction is perfectly harmless. I will not interfere with it, but the execution of the law will still proceed. After some further remarks by District-Attorney MORRIS and Mr. BUTCHER, counsel for defendant, Justice CORNWELL held the defendant to bail, to make his appearance when called for.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY COLORED BOYS.—ROBERT BROWN, CHARLES DAVIS, CHARLES BROWN and SAMUEL GRIMLEY (the last two as receivers,) were arrested on the charge of robbing the feed-store corner of Concord and Fulton streets. They are also charged with stealing a revolver and money from the saloon below. Likewise the basement of School No. 5, in Myrtle-avenue. They also robbed Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of the African M. E. Church in Bridge-street, yesterday, &c. Some of the articles were recovered. The accused were committed for a hearing.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 304. The principal diseases were: Cholera, 42, cholera infantum, 94; cholera morbus, 7; convulsions, 15; marasmus, 16; consumption, 23; diarrhœa, 13; scarlet fever, 3, &c. Under one year of age, 122. Natives of the United States, 221; Ireland, 45; England 10; Germany, 19; other countries, 9.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Officer VAUGH, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, last evening arrested JOHN LOUGHLIN, on the charge of stabbing THOMAS DOOLEY with a large pocket-knife. The affray occurred in the house of the accused, No. 16 State-street. The injury is said to be of a dangerous character. DOOLEY was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board held a meeting last evening, and did considerable routine business. The most important matter brought up was the reconsideration of the resolution previously adopted, appropriating $15,000 for cleaning the streets. The subject was then referred to the same committee for report.

THE KINGS COUNTY JOHNSON CLUB.—A meeting of the Club was held at the Athenæum last evening. Seven members were present. The meeting went into executive session, and the proceedings were consequently secret.

NEW-JERSEY.

A FERRYBOAT FIRED INTO—A PASSENGER SERIOUSLY INJURED.—One of those accidents which are the result of criminal carelessness occurred at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon on the ferryboat *Hoboken*. The boat was about entering her slip at Hoboken, when a loud report was heard by those sitting in the ladies' cabin, mingled with the crash of splintered wood and cries of pain. The concussion in the cabin, which was filled with ladies and children, was very great, and it was some time before sufficient order was restored to ascertain what the trouble was. It appears that the yacht *Rambler*, returning from a short pleasure trip, fired the usual salute when coming to an anchor, and that the wadding from the gun had torn through the side of the boat and struck one of the passengers, Mr. PETER HAACK, fracturing his right arm just above the elbow and inflicting other injuries. From the violence of the explosion, and the fact of the tow composing the wadding having penetrated two thicknesses of plank, it is believed that the yacht could not have been more than fifty yards from the ferryboat at the time of the accident. Mr. HAACK was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. 227 Garden-street, Hoboken, where Dr. LOWENTHAL attended him. The *Rambler* is said to be the property of Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY and several others.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 10:30 on Sunday night, as Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN was crossing Hamilton-square, Jersey City, on his way home, he was knocked down and robbed while lying insensible on the ground, by four ruffians who approached him stealthily from behind. The robbers cut the pockets from his pants and coat, carrying off the contents, and they also stole a bundle of Sunday-school books which he was carrying home with him. He was found by some citizens, who assisted him to his home in Monmouth-street.

Always Makes an Even Seam.

Mrs. Alter, of Newburyport, Mass., writes: "I was then, and always had been, very much prejudiced against single-thread machines; but *experience* has convinced me, that for all family purposes, the Willcox & Gibbs is the best machine in the market. All who are acquainted with double-thread machines know that they require a great amount of care and patience in the operator to make the stitch alike on both sides of the fabric, *and not one person in ten is able to do this:* and when it is not done the work is worthless—while *the Willcox & Gibbs stitch always makes a good* EVEN *seam.*"—*Advertisement.*

It Works to Perfection.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Gales from Araby

Have been considered the epitome of all fragrance, but what is the pungent odor of the nutmeg and the clove, what even the aroma of the Persian rose, when compared with the exquisite, bewitching, entrancing, exhilerating perfume of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

For Burns, Piles, Cuts, Corns, Bruises,

Old Sores, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases, we know of no remedy so safe and certain as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Sold by all druggists, and at Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. 25 cents a box.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

Dr. B. C. Perry.—Dr. Perry, the celebrated dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the hair, scalp, and face, has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City about the 1st of August for his Boston office, to be absent six weeks. Until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Al Borak.

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AL BORAK.
AL BORAK.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

It is Not a Humbug!—Be convinced. Though having been in use but a short time, METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY has gained a world-wide reputation, and is recommended by the best doctors in New-York as the only sure cure for rheumatism.

At Everdells, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, wedding and visiting cards, note paper, monograms, the finest in the City.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BAER—METZGER.—On Wednesday, July 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. Waterman, HENRY BAER to FANNIE, daughter of M. Metzger, Esq., all of this City.

CATLIN—CLARKE.—In Brownville, Penn., on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev. J. H. Stevenson, HENRY GUY CATLIN, of Burlington, Vt., to H. MARY, only daughter of the late William H. Clarke, Esq., of the former place.

REICHARD—BAQUIE.—On Saturday, July 28, at the residence of Jacob A. Otto, No. 38 Grammercy Park, by Rev. Father Gambosville, AUGUSTUS REICHARD to Miss BLANCHE BAQUIE, both of New-Orleans, La.

STAMP—RICHARDSON.—On Monday, July 30, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. W. C. BLATSPIEL STAMP, of London, England, to Miss LUCIA RICHARDSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ABBEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 30, ANN B., wife of Lorenzo H. Abbey, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, from her late residence, No. 140 Washington-st., Brooklyn, corner of High.

BARNES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, July 30, after a long and lingering illness, MARY, wife of James T. Barnes, daughter of the late Edward Smith, pilot of the port of New-York.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Simpson M. E. Church, Hudson City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

BIRKBECK.—At Deerfield, Mass., on Sunday, July 29, EDWARD C., son of the late Alexander and Mary C. Birkbeck, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 172 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 30, Mrs. AMY BIRDSALL, relict of Benjamin S. Birdsall, aged 93 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Shrisler, No. 70 Bergen-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2½ P. M.

BARRETT.—On Monday evening, July 30, at No. 116 East 30th-st., GEORGE H. BARRETT, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOUGHTON.—Suddenly, from sun-stroke, on Sunday, July 29, at midnight, at his residence in Brooklyn, RUNA R. BOUGHTON, in the 61st year of his age.

Further notice of funeral will be given.

BALBO.—On Monday, July 30, Prof. ANGELO BALBO, of Alba, Italy, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 Court-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BREMOND.—At Niagara Falls, on Wednesday, July 25, JOHN BREMOND, of Austin, Texas, son of the late Dr. Paul Barbe Bremond.

Notice of funeral on arrival of the body.

COPEMAN.—At No. [illegible] Macdougal-st., on Sunday, July 29, GEORGE COPEMAN, aged 52 years.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

FESSER.—Suddenly, at Staten Island, on Sunday morning, July 29, ANTONIA DE TOURS, daughter of Edward M. and Antonia E. Fesser, aged 9 months and 23 days.

HALSEY.—On Sunday, July 29, CORNELIUS DU BOIS, infant son of George A. and Josephine A. Halsey, of cholera infantum, at North Caldwell, Orange Mountain, N. J., aged 5 months.

Funeral from house of Walter Mead, Esq., Main-st., Orange, at 10 A. M. Tuesday. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 A. M.

HERRIMAN.—On Monday, July 30, MARIA B., wife of W. S. Herriman, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

HUBBARD.—At Cleaveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, July 24, ROYAL S. HUBBARD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery July 25.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

JARVIS.—On Sunday, July 29, Mrs. SARAH JARVIS, wife of Jonathan Jarvis, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 1, from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—On Sunday evening, July 29, at her residence, No. 235 West 18th-st., MARY ANN, wife of William Jackson, aged 58 years.

The funeral service will be held at the above place at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 1. Her remains will be taken for interment to Cypress Hills at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and the members of the Central M. E. Church are requested to attend.

MCCOLLOM.—On Saturday, July 28, MARY ANN CUTLER, wife of George W. McCollom, and niece of Hon. William Appleton, of Boston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her residence, No. 138 5th-av., without further invitation.

MATLACK.—On Sixth Day last, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. John C. Cheesman, No. 240 5th-av., HANNAH MATLACK, daughter of the late White Matlack, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Third Day at 10 A. M., at No. 240 5th-av., without further invitation.

PURDY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 28, of consumption, MELINDA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Melinda and the late Augustus Purdy, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 5 P. M., from No. 401 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Wednesday in the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st. and 4th-av.

PITTFIELD.—On Sunday, July 29, suddenly, RICHARD PITTFIELD, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, Charles, and son John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 3d-av., between 102d and 103d sts., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 243, F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, RICHARD PITTFIELD. By order.

GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

POUGSLEY.—On Sunday, July 29, JOHN POUGSLEY, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, West Farms, on Tuesday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARSONS.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 30, at 4 o'clock, GRACE, only child of Dr. R. L. and Helen L. Parsons, aged 1 year and 12 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 1, from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. T. G. Wait, No. 263 4th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REED.—On Tuesday, July 24, ROBERT ALEXANDER REED, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 7th-av. United Presbyterian Church, this (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Monday, July 30, at the residence of her son, Nathaniel Smith, No. 73 West 49th-st., ELENOR, widow of Nathaniel Smith, of West Farms, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Ralph H. Smith, at West Farms. Carriages will be at Tremont to meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, July 29, GRACE, widow of Abraham Shotwell, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 218 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, July 29, STEWART WILLIAM, eldest son of John and Elizabeth T. Scott.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 4 King-st.

THOMSON.—On Monday, July 30, JOHN HENRY, only child of Walter H. and Mary W. Thomson, aged 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 207 West 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VANDERHOOF.—On Monday, July 30, MARY JANE, daughter of John and the late Isabella Vanderhoof, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken the same day to Dobbs' Ferry for interment.

WHITE.—On Sunday, July 29, of dysentery, SARAH KATE, eldest daughter of William and Maria Jane White, aged 13 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The funeral services will take place at the Greene-st. M. E. Church on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

WILSON.—Suddenly, at Star Landing, N. J., on Friday, July 27, FRANKLIN WILSON, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. G. G. Flenrot, the Consul of the United States at Marseilles, of the death, on the 16th of February last, at sea, of THOMAS WILLIAMS, an American citizen, late a resident of St. John, N. B.

OFFICIAL—[No. 68.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Chambers-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet five inches high; green checked muslin dress, black merino cloak, chemise, no shoes, no stockings; been in the water about two days. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 71.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4 North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, middle tooth in upper jaw out, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, brown linen coat, plaid woolen vest, drab striped pants, high boots. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 72.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 36 North River, aged about thirty-three years, medium built, brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black alpaca frock-coat, brown cloth vest, bound with brown braid, slate colored striped pants, slippers, no socks or stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
For GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued
at No. 555 Broadway.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.

Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. Depot, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

See certificates in *Sunday Mercury.*

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS.

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

MEDICAL.

Vacancies exist for two resident (salaried) assistant physicians for the State Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island. Candidates (with credentials) will apply for examination at the Hospital on or before 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 31. By order of the Medical Board.

T. DWYER, M. D., Secretary.

LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot No. 36 Canal-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND DEATH TO FLIES.—"HARTSHORNE'S ELECTRIC FLY PAPER" is the best article in use for exterminating flies. Sold by druggists and JENKINS & BABCOCK No. 47 Dey-st. Packages 10 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
by
HENRY M. FIELD.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & COMPANY,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Have nearly ready for publication:

THE HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FROM THE BEGINNING, 1854, TO THE COMPLETION, AUGUST, 1866. By HENRY M. FIELD.

With Illustrations. In 1 vol. 12mo., 360 pages.

"The story of such an enterprise deserves to be told. The relation of the writer to the principal actor in this work has given him peculiar facilities for obtaining information on all points necessary to an authentic history; but he trusts it will not lead him to overstep the strictest limits of modesty. His object is not to exalt an individual, but to give a faithful record that shall bear in every line the stamp of truth; and to do justice to *all*, on both sides the Atlantic, who have borne a part in a work which will do so much to link together two great nations, and to promote the peaceful intercourse of mankind."

Early orders from the trade, &c., are requested, and will be furnished in the order received by the publishers,

C. SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW,

Just passed by Congress, reducing Taxation, and amending the previous Tax Laws.

Large pamphlet, over 80 pages. Price, 50 cents.

BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

For sale also by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "FLEMISH INTERIORS."

COSAS DE ESPANA.
Illustrative of Spain and the Spaniards as They Are.
By Mrs. WM. PITT BYRNE,
Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.
Two volumes 8vo., with Illustrations, $7 50.
New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO., No. 139 Grand-st., and sold by all booksellers.

HOLLICK'S MARRIAGE GUIDE
AND
GREATEST PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK
OF THE AGE.
Natural History of Generative and Private Instruction for
MARRIED PERSONS.
Price $1; bound in cloth, sent by mail post free on receipt of price.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION,

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 19TH WARD.

A special meeting of the above Association will be held at Able's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga Springs. Polls open from 7:30 to 9 P. M.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President.

WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned will meet at the above place on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 30 and 31, from 8 to 9 o'clock, to enroll all loyal electors in favor of the National Call not hitherto enrolled.

DR. JOSEPH G. SHAW,
Col. GEO. B. VAN BRUNT,
EDWARD DOWLING,
Inspectors of Election.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Mails Behind the Age—The Mineral Wealth of the Island and its Development—Management and Results of the Fisheries—The Expected Cable—Scenery—News of the Reform Defeat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

I wrote you last a fortnight ago by the steamship *Delta*, since which there has been no opportunity available for addressing you, as the mails are only fortnightly, even in Summer, while in Winter they are monthly. This state of matters is, to one accustomed to daily communication with the rest of the world, very irksome, and has to be experienced ere it can be properly appreciated.

This island abounds in minerals, but as yet the working of the claims is in truly verdant infancy. The Union Mine is the only one being worked with vigor, and yields 12 per cent. of copper. The shipments from it so far this season reach 800 tons, but the proprietors expect to ship 2,000 tons this year. It is owned principally by CHAS. F. BENNETT, Esq., a gentleman of rare public spirit, which is accompanied with much sagacity and prudence. He has done more toward the development of the hidden wealth of this country than all the rest of its inhabitants put together, and it is gratifying to think that his exertions are meeting with such a large measure of success.

There is another mine at Little Bay, which has been worked seven years, and produces ore containing 60 per cent. sulphur and only 3 to 4 per cent copper. It is not extensively worked at present, but the lessees are about to extend their operations, expecting, as they descend, that the quality of the ore will improve.

Beside these several copper lodes of great richness have been discovered, and work commenced. Of these some have been since abandoned, while others promise much success. Private capital alone has been employed, and no companies formed yet.

A lead mine opened at La Manche produced a large quantity of good, rich ore. It was commenced by a company who were in some degree connected with the promoters of the electric telegraph, and yet, although a very rich metal, and yielding largely, it does not appear to have been a success. This merely indicates that the management was faulty, and persons well qualified to judge are of opinion that there is an immense amount of metal there, and that it would yield a handsome reurn for capital judiciously expended upon it.

At Lawn there is another lead mine from which valuable silver has been extracted. The operations connected with it are as yet, however, in their infancy, and it would be premature to say much more with respect to its probable future.

Harbor Mille, in Fortune Bay, was lucky enough to have, a few years since, a valuable vein of silver; the working of which, however, was abandoned from want of capital and energy on the part of the parties interested. It will, no doubt, at a future day, when the knowledge of mining and the spirit of enterprise become more general, be resumed. From all parts of the island samples of copper, and from almost every direction specimens of good lead are obtained, but until some capital is brought to bear, and some new life is infused, the progress of development will be slow, and the most valuable deposits will remain unproductive.

Coal has been discovered in several places about Bay St. George, but no attempt has hitherto been made to work it; yet I am assured that in St. Johns coal is seldom or never sold under twenty-five shil. currency per ton.

Plumbago has been found in several quarters, and lately some attention has been paid to it, but nothing of importance has been done regarding it.

Valuable marbles abound on the northern portion of the island, and last year a few men were employed in opening a quarry, which is still being prosecuted, but the operation is one on the most limited scale.

So much for the minerals of Newfoundland, which, despite their known richness, only employ about one thousand men, a fact which does not redound to the credit of the many wealthy residents on the island, and the many more who, having made fortunes in it and retired from it, will not invest a share of their winnings in properties which would enrich them, while they would afford a permanent source of employment to the poorer portion of the community. There is some sort of apology for Cape Breton which, while abounding in undeveloped wealth, is inhabited sparsely, and the proportion of wealthy men it contains it would take a decimal to estimate a very small decimal indeed.

Agriculture is not of much account here, and yet the root crops are as productive where properly looked after as in any part of the world I have visited. The people have come to place their dependence upon extraneous sources of supply. The United States, Canada and Prince Edward's Island supplying the bulk of provision, flour, pork, beef, tobacco and so forth, while Britain sends tea, coffee, manufactured goods, &c. I am not prepared to say positively that farming on a large scale would be remunerative here unless the certainty of a good market would make it so, (and this latter would be undoubted;) but I should be writing against my impressions if I stated the contrary. Everything would depend pretty much upon the common sense and general experience of the party engaged in the pursuit. I can see no reason why a sturdy, intelligent Scotchman should not succeed; the soil is not bad, although the climate is said by some to be rather trying.

With regard to the fishing so far, the coast, or rather "shore" fishing, as it is called in contradistinction to the Labrador fishery, has not been a success, but this is attributed to the very stormy weather with which we have been visited—stormy, as regards wind, otherwise it has been dry and generally uncomfortably warm. There is no despondency as yet, however, and the report of a pretty fair catch at one of the stations tend to keep up the spirits of the drooping and fearful ones, few though they be.

With regard to the *Great Eastern* and her cable-laying exhibition, while I have met with no one who doubts the success of the undertaking this year, I have heard several express an opinion that the most certain and satisfactory way of accomplishing this feat would be by beginning on this side, when the wind would be constantly favorable to the proceeding. Whereas coming here the breeze would be as constantly right ahead. People will soon be moving on to Heart's Content to see the big ship come in. It is sincerely to be hoped they may not be disappointed. When I get to Heart's Content I shall endeavor to discover in what way it came to get its comforting name. Curiously enough there is another little place in its neighborhood rejoicing in being called Heart's Ease; while yet another is cheeringly designated Heart's Delight! The founder of those little hamlets had a decent idea of making others believe in the desirableness of them, but I question whether in his mind's eye he ever predicted the notoriety which would attach to Heart's Content from being the landing place of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

There is a petition now in course of signature by some of the leading merchants against confederation, and it is addressed to no less a person than Queen VICTORIA herself. This is a consequence of the visit of that briefless barrister, Mr. MACDONALD, of the Halifax *Citizen*. Some people think, and your correspondent is of the number, that the petitioners might save themselves the trouble; that confederation is now absolutely *un fait accompli*, and that those who oppose the scheme are wasting paper and ink, spending money, and doing no small damage to the country they desire to save.

The scenery of this island is something wonderfully pleasant to behold and certain portions of it are well worth coming a long distance to see. To a Scotsman the associations which the resemblance which certain parts bear to spots dear to him "at home" awaken within him are very peculiar. The district, for instance, in the neighborhood of St. Johns, of which Signal Hill is the eastern limit, is first as like Nigg, opposite Cromartz, as any place can be and there are many more which tend to remind one of "Auld Lang Lyne."

K. L. S.

P. S.—The news is in of the defeat of the British Ministry over the Reform question, but it excites comparatively little interest. Not so, however, the intelligence of the outbreak on the Continent of Europe of the long-pending and unnatural war—German against German. The sympathy here is decidedly with the Austrians, as the Prussians, or rather VON BISMARCK, are supposed to be the initiators of the war. If the Prussian Premier were here I fancy he would get "fits." The great concern manifested by the loyal Newfoundlanders arises from a dread of Great Britain being dragged into the mess, and I imagine it is quite natural. All are sincerely glad to hear of the safe arrival in England of the United States iron-clad with the unpronouncable and unspellable name which runs something like *Miantonomoh*. I may be wrong, but it is as near as I can make it.

K. L. S.

BENJAMIN LORD, for many years a resident of Clinton Township, Seneca County, Ohio, died on the 14th inst., aged 73 years. He was a printer by trade, having learned the art when the "ink-ball" was used and steam presses unknown. He was never married. He entered 160 acres of land at an early period in the history of Seneca County, and lived on his farm to the day of his death. He willed his property to the poor of Clinton Township.

KENTUCKY.

The Saengerbund's Saengerfest—The Political and Religious War—The Issues in the State and in the Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Our German fellow-citizens of the North American Saengerbund are here in force from New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia, partaking of the bountiful hospitalities of our city and of their four brother societies here. It is said to be the first festival of the kind in which the German and native American elements have truly fraternized. The national representative character of the occasion is truly gratifying to us all.

But the political and religious war hereabouts goes on. The chief issue discussed by Gen. HOBSON and all his political friends in this canvass is not the "Reconstruction" or the Amendment question, but whether the control of the State shall be surrendered into the hands of those ungrateful men, who for so many years have been doing their best to destroy it, and who would return the magnanimity of its Union men by politically, if not socially and otherwise, ostracising them all.

Judge DUVALL, in DAN VOORHEES' style, discusses and denounces Abolitionism, the "nigger equality doctrine and policy of the Radical Congress, and Radical Party," the "so-called Constitutional Amendment," "centralized abolition despotism," &c., and professes the profoundest regard for the "President's policy." He wants to know how his opponents, "who support a candidate who refuses to take sides with that policy, against the policy of Congress, and ignores the living issue, can act with the Philadelphia Convention."

I see our Jeffersonville (Ind.) neighbors are forming a "Township Union Club," and calling upon every one to "do his part to overcome the hosts of treason, the Sons of Liberty, the midnight plotters of assassination and bloodshed, and to establish the Free Republic of America on an immovable granite foundation."

Judge PIRTLE has ordered the Marshal of his Court, THOS. A. MORGAN, Esq., (a first-rate loyal man, by the way,) to take possession of the Third Presbyterian Church property, and to keep the church open for public worship, and such using of the pulpit and the house generally as the loyal majority of the Session shall order. So until the further and final order of the Court, the secession minority of the session and congregation will not again foist into the pulpit such a disturbing element as Rev. W. T. MCELROY. Just previous to the Judge's foregoing order, Mr. MCELROY was arraigned before the Police Court on a peace warrant, and a warrant charging him with willfully and maliciously interrupting the congregation while engaged in religious duty, in violation of the State law. As the order prohibits his occupancy of the pulpit contrary to the Session's orders, the warrants were dismissed.

Drs. ROBINSON and WILSON, in the interests of "Truly Non-Sectional Presbyterianism," call on every man to choose between the St. Louis Conference and Radicalism," and denounce Drs. HUMPHREY and MCKEE and their Anti-Conference followers as "sham conservatives" or "blatant radicals;" but "protest" against union with the Southern General Assembly. So did Border State Secessionists protest against union with the Southern Confederacy.

PONTIAC.

The National Saengerbund—Delegates to the National Union Convention—Ground of the Claim that Returned Ex-Rebels are Debarred from Voting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The aggregate musical force here is put at 881, comprising an orchestra of 60—two New-York societies, two Pennsylvania, fifteen Ohio, ten Indiana, two Illinois, two Missouri, one Tennessee, four Kentucky, two West Virginia—forty societies. The building, erected for the grand occasion by the city and citizens, holds some 4,000, and is filled nightly.

Our District Convention, yesterday, appointed as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention "Conservatives" HAMILTON POPE and JOHN H. HARNEY, and "Democrats" Ex-Hons. ROBERT MALLORY and GEO. A. CALDWELL; "Conservatives" JAS. GUTHRIE and W. H. WADSWORTH; "Democrats" L. W. POWELL and AARON HARDING; "Radicals" Gens. W. T. WARD and W. C. WHITTAKER, were recommended as delegates at large. All District Conventions meet here Aug. 9 to fix on delegates at large. Our Convention adopted this:

"That we cordially approve President JOHNSON's restoration policy, and his devoted adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and we hereby pledge him our earnest support in his opposition to all efforts to overthrow our glorious Union, no matter from what source they may come."

Gen. WARD expressed to the body his apprehension that "some bad men" from this, and other districts, might get or claim admittance into the Philadelphia Convention, "who would weaken instead of strengthening the hands of President JOHNSON."

CURTIS F. BURNAM, Esq., a Lincoln and Johnson elector at large, and "Conservative" Lieutenant-Gov. JACOB, are, by appointment, canvassing the State at large for Gen. HOBSON.

There is a heated discussion over the bearing upon returned ex-rebels, of the following existing legal provision:

"So, also, he loses his residence here (Kentucky) by removal to and residence in another State, with intention to reside there an indefinite time—or, by voting there, even though he may have had the intention to return here at some future time."

It is urged that, under this, our ex-Confederates have not been back long enough to recover their residence, and with it their right to vote in Kentucky. Of course, our returned Union soldiers are not debarred, for their voting abroad was by special permission of our constituted authorities. The *Courier*, consistently enough, claims that its returned followers, too, are not debarred, "because they voted only for representatives for the State of Kentucky to the Confederate Congress, by authority of the Confederate Government, at Kentucky, created by the Convention at Russellville."

PONTIAC.

Obituary.

Hon. NATHANIEL JONES, who died at Newburgh, July 20, was born at Tyringham, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1788. He settled in Warwick in 1807 or 1808, and taught school there for several years. Among his pupils at one time was the present Secretary of State, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. He first took part actively in political affairs when the Democratic party was organized. He was elected to the Assembly in 1827 and 1828; represented his district in Congress from 1837 to 1841; was Surveyor-General of the State from 1842 to 1845, and from 1844 to 1846 was Canal Commissioner; in 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the State Senate. He also held for a time the post of Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. He settled permanently in Newburgh about the year 1850, and became identified with several of the local institutions and enterprises.

Mrs. SARAH R. COBB, the mother of HOWELL COBB, died at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, July 21, in the 74th year of her age. She had been an invalid for many years. Her remains were interred at Athens, Ga., where other members of the family are buried.

WILLIAM DYKE, a resident of Worcester, Mass., a veteran of 72 years, and an old soldier of the first NAPOLEON, having fought with him at Waterloo, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Western Railroad, at New Worcester, on Wednesday, July 18.

PETER E. BLOW, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of St. Louis, died July 21. He was extensively identified with the mining interests of Missouri.

Dr. CORBIN AMOS, one of the oldest members of the medical profession in Baltimore, died in that city July 21, aged 83 years.

Personal.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of July 18, states that the newly-elected Governor of that State, Gen. J. W. THROCKMORTON, tendered the position of Secretary of State to Major E. W. CAVE, who held the same position under Gen. HOUSTON, and was, with Gen. HOUSTON, deprived of office by the Secession Convention, because of refusal to take the oath of office under the *de facto* State Government. Major CAVE, the *Telegraph* adds, like Gen. THROCKMORTON, resisted secession, but also, like him, was true to the destiny of the State, secession or no secession. Major CAVE, from private reasons, declined the position, although warmly supporting Gen. THROCKMORTON.

LARKIN J. MEAD, Jr., the Brattleboro sculptor, who has just returned home from Italy, has furnished the town authorities of St. Johnsbury a design for a soldier's monument, to cost $8,000. A granite pedestal with marble tablets, on which will be inscribed the names of the fallen, will support a marble statue of America, holding laurel wreaths in her left hand, and a sword in the right. The whole height of the monument will be seventeen feet.

Efforts are being made in several of the cities and towns in Texas to raise funds for the benefit of the widow and two little daughters of ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, whose death left them quite alone in the world and destitute.

A Western correspondent states that Gen. PILLOW is working about five hundred hands under Bureau contracts at Helena, Ark., and is well satisfied, as are the freedmen.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Co., for sale on favorable terms by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109⅞	110	June, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, '81	109⅞	110	July, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	105⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅜	108⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
5-20 Coupon, '64	106	106¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅜	111⅞
10-40 Registered	98⅜	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅜	110⅞
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅝	109
N.Y.7 p.c.B.Loan	104	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅝	108
Gold	147¼	147⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅞	107⅜
August, 7-30	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1866, ON THE following-named Bonds, viz.:
Preferred Sinking Fund,
General First Mortgage,
Appleton Extension,
Green Bay Extension,
Consolidated Sinking Fund,
Galena and C. U. R. R. Co., First Mortgage,
will be paid on presentation at the office of this Company, No. 47 Broadway, on and after Aug. 1.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division.) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, No. 10 City Hall.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the several company districts of this county, have been completed and filed in this office, and that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt, shall on or before the 15th day of August next, file a written statement of such exemption in this office, verified by affidavit, in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Dated JULY 9, 1866.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.

E. C. SCRANTON, President.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.

R. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank.

A. BOODY, President.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,731 Chicago.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A FAITHFUL MAN experienced man as salesman and general assistant; one fully acquainted with the City jobbing hardware trade. Apply at No. 227 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; NONE BUT A first-class one need apply, to A. S. BLAKE, Adams Express Office, No. 59 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 11, Tuesday, July 31.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS TO GO TO THE country for the Summer; City references required. Apply from 10 until 12 o'clock at No. 24 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, July 31.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH OR SCOTCH woman for general housework for a small family in Brooklyn; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; reference required. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOY, SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE; one residing with his parents preferred.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT NURSE IN A small family: one who can bring undoubted references. Address Box No. 2,395 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st., one door east of 4th-av.—Good places open for help of every calling and highest wages. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Established 1843.

AN ADMIRABLE AND LUCRATIVE business for life, suitable to teachers and other intelligent persons, with from $100 to $500 capital. Apply to E. D. BABBITT & CO., No. 42 John-st., N. Y.

DOCTORS.—A SILENT PARTNER WANTED in a nicely-furnished office. Call for one week at No. 678 Broadway, Room Nos. 1 and 2, opposite Southern Hotel, for one week.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED salesmen wanted in a wholesale cloth, trimming and cloak store. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.

Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEWYORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
FRENCH BALMORALS.
An elegant variety of
TRAVELING SKIRTS.
A beautiful assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
LADIES AT SARATOGA, LONG BRANCH, CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT
Can have goods FORWARDED by EXPRESS.
Give size of waist, &c.,
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

FROM THE LATE SALE, A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, SPREADS, NEW AND USED BED-SACKS, HAIR PILLOWS, AND MATTRESSES; 20,000 HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO SUIT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL BUYERS.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.

H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

JUST RECEIVED—FROM PARIS, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Traveling and Toilet Bags. Trunks, Bags, &c., of our own manufacture. JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT LINEN AND COTTON sheets, counterpanes, blankets, hair mattresses, pillows, clothing, &c., purchased in large quantities at the late Government auction sales, are offered very low at wholesale or retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pullies, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information, inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 57 Reade-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, AND GAITERS.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1866, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising almost every kind of new and desirable goods. Catalogues and samples day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, NO. 63 STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, the entire furniture, comprising six elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, blue and purple brocatelle; elegant inlaid console table, velvet medallion, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, black walnut extension tables, dining chairs, superb rosewood etagere, carved rosewood wardrobe, fine curled hair mattress, silver plated ware, carved rosewood secretary, bookcases, together with oil cloth, kitchen utensils, furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

By order of the Administratrix.

JOHN LEEMING & Co., Auctioneers.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

AN OPEN LIGHT BAROUCHE, made to order by Wood Bros., extension hood top, olive color, and silver-gray silk trimmings; nearly new; has not been used one month; is one of the above makers' best vehicles; cost $1,150.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY, in good order, with pole and shafts.

ALSO,

A GLASS FRONT CALESCHE, made by Wood Bros.; can be used as an open carriage in Summer and a closed one in Winter; trimmed with drab coteline, and covered with a good linen slip cover; strong and in good condition, very suitable for hacking.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 280 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahla, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case,

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Cabagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT KINGS COUNTY.—EDWIN SANDERSON, Plaintiff, against LOUISA SANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. *To the Defendant, Louisa Sanderson:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 345 Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 14, 1866.

ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the 14th day of July, 1866. Dated July 14, 1866.

ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[50 cent Internal Revenue Stamp on original.]

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE as the owner sails unexpectedly for Europe next week, a set of elegant double harness, made to order; value $200; will be sold for $125; used but twice; also a very stylish French rockaway, built to order by best maker; value $900; will be sold at $650; also a Wood Brothers shifting top buggy, pole and shafts, run one season, cost $500; will sell for $275. Ask for PATRICK, at private stable, No. 323 West 21st-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

117 barrels NEW MESS OR EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The floor and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, No. 425 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M., on the 5th day of August next, for furnishing the United States Navy Department, for use of the United States steamer *Antietam*, the following wire-rope, to be of the best quality, right-hand laid and with a jute heart, subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where it is to be delivered, free of expense, to the Government:

221 feet 1¾-inch for mizzen-top and gallant-stay and rigging.
513 feet 2¼-inch for fore and main topgallant rigging and fore topgallant stay.
222 feet 2½-inch for mizzen topgallant back-stay.
156 feet 2¾-inch for main topgallant stay.
225 feet 2¾-inch for mizzen topmast rigging.
867 feet 3½-inch for fore and main topmast rigging and mizzen topmast stay.
542 feet 3¾-inch for fore and main topgallant back-stays.
741 feet 4-inch for mizzen rigging and pendants.
206 feet 4¼-inch for jib stay.
408 feet 4¼-inch for main topmast stays.
691 feet 4½-inch for fore topmast stays, mizzen stay and mizzen topmast back-stays.
160 feet 4¾-inch for jib guys.
1,113 feet 5¼-inch for fore rigging.
1,026 feet 5½-inch for main rigging.
feet 5¾-inch for fore and main topmast back-stays and fore and main pendants.
403 feet 6¼-inch for fore and main stays.

A. E. WATSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing or fluting; would go out by the day or week. To any one wanting such a person call at No. 160 East 11th-st., or at No. 28 East 39th-st.; will give undoubted reference. Inquire for Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American widow lady of respectability and refinement; a widower's family preferred; none but respectable parties need apply. Address No. 113 26th-st., corner 3d-av.

Mrs. AUSTIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches—bread, pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker, makes plain pastry and good bread; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish widow in a small family to mind children and be useful; no objections to go to the country. Apply at No. 116 Walker-st., attic room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl to do cooking or general housework in a respectable family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 737 2d-av., near 39th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; can do waiting if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 32 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as children's nurse; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's, 116 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young German woman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptional City recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can work with a dressmaker. Apply at No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 111 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best City references; can be seen with his present employer. Apply at McNicol's livery stable, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WHO have but one child, a situation on a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches, and the taking care of a plain garden and the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last employer. Call at No. 157 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (NO children,) a situation as coachman and plain gardener; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; the man is a good careful driver, and understands the care of horses; the best of reference from last place. Address JOSEPH, East New-York, L. I., Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young Englishman, a situation as coachman, groom, or farmer; is able and willing to make himself generally useful about a farm, garden or gentleman's residence. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as porter in a dry goods store or in some store where he can make himself useful; is well acquainted with the City; can give good City reference as to sobriety, trustworthiness and honesty. Address M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by an American man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who also understands perfectly the care of cows and horses; moderate wages expected, and first-class City reference furnished. Call on or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single middle-aged man, who understands his business thoroughly and has first-class reference; a place with glass preferred. Address F. E. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, New York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands fast horses thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; no objection to the country; good reference given. Address M. W. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in England and in this country, a situation; has first-class reference from his last employer, who is in town; no objection to the country. Address C. H. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom in this City; he is willing to make himself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Address J. M., *Times* Office, Box No. 204.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; best of reference. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, obliging, willing man as coachman and gardener; is a first-class man, and will work for moderate wages; good references from last employer. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business; also, understands the care of horses, and the proper care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; will go to a steady place for moderate wages. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT single man (English Protestant) as groom, driver, kitchen gardener, &c.; references of ability and good character given. Call or address S. T., No. 63 New-Bowery.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young man as porter in some wholesale store; is able and willing to work; best of testimonials produced. Address, for two days, PETER, 208 Broadway. Office 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady man as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address, for three days, T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a broker's office, or in any other capacity required; best City reference given. Address W. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as gardener or coachman; is willing to work for low wages; has a good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Swiss, with good references; understands milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to or address SWISS GARDENER, No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED MAN, a situation on a gentleman's place; is a good farmer; reference given if required. Address C. H. S., care C. Heins, cor. 4th and Lewis sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, Protestant; best of City references. Address S. C., 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is a good careful driver; satisfactory reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 205 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 366 Broadway.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of RICE & SWIFT, Counselors-at-Law, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

CLINTON RICE.
FREDERICK B. SWIFT.

NEW-YORK, No. 200 BROADWAY, July 18, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM NO. 200 Union-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 28, an antique KNIFE-BOX, containing knives and forks, with the engraved initials R. M. H. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the same and no questions will be asked.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 29, ON the Jersey City ferry-boat, a LEATHER VALISE, containing clothing and papers which are of no use except to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by calling at the office of the *New-York Ledger*.

DOG LOST.—$10 REWARD FOR A SKYE SLUT, answering to the name of "Floss," lost in Washington-st. last week. Apply to A. S. BLAKE, Adams' Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE.......LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ——..........Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA.....Thompson.......SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie.......SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN..........Cutting.......SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO..............WEDNESDAY....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY....Aug. 8
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY......Aug. 11
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY......Aug. 18

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 30 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 35 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to

SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GENERAL BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-street, North River, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES
leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA........................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line—Pier No. 14 East River. The very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT: also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury. 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after Friday the 20th, the fare will be ten cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	26,	3¼ P. M.	Thursday,	26,	6¼ A. M.
Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	27,	6½ A. M.
Saturday,	28,	3¾ P. M.	Saturday,	28,	6¼ A. M.
Sunday,	29,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ P. M.
Monday,	30,	8 A. M.	Sunday,	29,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	31,	7 A. M.	Monday,	30,	4 P. M.
			Tuesday,	31,	10½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York Daily *Times*, at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st., Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6¼ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 28 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, leaves the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Butt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRINTING business, in a flourishing city in Pennsylvania, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The establishment publishes a daily and weekly, has an extensive job patronage, among which is included the work of a railroad company. The city has extensive railroad communication, and another road building. For particulars address Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR special partner, with the above amount in cash, in the general leather commission business. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

THOSE OF OUR READERS WHO WISH to secure a first-class home in a most delightful part of the country, within an hour and a quarter of New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, and four hours by carriage, are notified that there is a charming country seat for sale within 20 minutes' drive of Madison Depot, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The farm comprises 62 acres now under cultivation and 4 acres of woodland. The luxuriant crops prove its fertility. In 1865, $325 were realized for the broom corn raised on only one acre and three-quarters. Fruit trees and shrubbery abound, and for a fruit farm or dairy this place has few rivals, as it is far enough from large towns and cities to be safe from thieves, while it is easy of access by several passenger and freight trains every week-day. The purchaser can have immediate possession of a neat white frame cottage, and can take his choice of four beautiful building sites on the farm. One of them is of rare beauty. The present proprietor wishes to sell this place in order to buy another near to his friends. The title is warranted. Price $9,000. Of this $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if the purchaser wishes it. Further information can be obtained from Rev. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS. He can be seen at No. 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—A RARE CHANCE—Near 23d-st, and east of 8th-av., a beautiful four-story high-stoop house, 20 feet wide, 50 feet deep, in perfect order from cellar to roof; water-pipes superior; house was built by day's work, and is the best on the block. It is completely furnished from top to bottom—kitchenware, cutlery, glass, &c., &c. The family expecting to go abroad in a few days, will leave everything. Parlor carpets are velvet, and look like new; parlor suites are rosewood and brocatel; elegant gas fixtures throughout; Brussels carpets on second floor, and black walnut furniture. It is a complete house, completely furnished. Possession can be had in ten days; price, $22,000. There is a present mortgage on the premises for $9,000, due in 1869, at six per cent. interest. A full and perfect list of the furniture can be seen at my office. Permits to view the house from 11 till 12 A. M., and from 2 till 4 P. M. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order: has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick; formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hay-house and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either

JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS, } Executors.
Or OREN C. JAQUES,
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE country seat of the late Hon. Robert McClelland, near Hudson, one of the most quiet, secluded and genteel residences in Columbia County—a perfect gem of A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—consisting of 40 acres of highly cultivated land, a large double brick house in perfect order, all requisite outbuildings, large garden, magnificent old forest and evergreen trees, and fruit trees in abundance. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT McKINSTRY, Jr., near the premises, or of S. W. BENEDICK, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A FEW CHOICE FARMS OR COUNTRY seat at a bargain, located at Millstone, Somerville, New-Brunswick, Metuchin and Rahway, New-Jersey; 50 acres, $14,000; 70 acres, $11,000; 65 acres, $50,000; 114 acres, $22,000; 189 acres, $21,000; 156 acres, $21,000; 53 acres, $20,000. The above are all beautifully located with large modern buildings, fruit and shade; also over 200 low priced farms in the best agricultural districts in the State from $3,000 to $15,000.

PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $200 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a country residence and 39 acres of land, near Milburn Station, on the Morris and Essex Road, New-Jersey. House modern and well furnished, abundant outhouses, all in good order, with fine garden stocked with large and small fruits, flowers and shade trees. Apply to W. H. MUILLER, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER OR WINTER RESIDENCE, with or without the furniture; one of the most beautiful and complete country seats in the United States, known as "Kathleen Villa;" the property of Barney Williams, Esq.; situated at Bath, Long Island, fifteen minutes by rail from Greenwood. For further particulars apply to E. A. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE in West Morrisania, convenient to steam and horse cars; fine large house, stable, &c.; over 1 acre in choice fruit and vegetable garden; location the very best in every respect; price $13,000; terms to suit. Apply to DEMASEN, Melrose Depot Harlem Railroad. Also some fine building plots. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FARMS—ALL locations and prices—for sale, many within one hour of New-York; some water fronts. Parties wishing country seats or farms, or having farms or other property for sale or exchange please call on or address W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 9 acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad.

DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1-hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, FRONTING ON a river, with good landing, near country-seat and three railroads, an excellent farm for raising stock or any kind of produce, 500 acres meadows, plow and woodland; also 1,000 acres woodland. Apply to owner, No. 27 Tompkins-st. Will exchange for City property.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE AND brick house and lot; water and gas in; price $8,000; would be exchanged, together with a good business well established, worth $2,000, for a farm, stock, &c., worth from $5,000 to $10,000. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, opposite Tarrytown, an eligible house, with barn, several acres, plenty of fruit, shade, &c., with immediate possession. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

$8,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE residence and 25 acres of choice land, outbuildings and fruit, pleasantly situated near Plainfield, N. J. Terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 175 acres in Sullivan County, 48 acres in Rockland County, 62 acres in Monmouth County, N. Y.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

CHEAP.—23 ACRES, GOOD LARGE HOUSE, 10 rooms, barn, &c.; fruit of all kinds; one mile from depot, near New-Brunswick; only $3,500; would exchange. PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway, Room 2.

W. W. LYON, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.—Houses and lots for sale and to let. Rents collected in all parts of the City and vicinity. Office No. 321 3d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large French villa house, stable, hot and cold graperies, and six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. J. T. TROTTER.

FOR SALE AT PLEASANTVILLE—FINE farm; 140 acres; dwelling, barns, &c.; 31 miles from New-York, on Harlem Railroad. Apply to HENRY MOORE, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

A STYLISH NEW HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements, cor. 3d-st., and 5th-av., Brooklyn; the location is unsurpassed; being but a short distance from Prospect Park. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 3 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

LAST TWO DAYS FOR RECEIVING pupils at half prices at GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

$30 TO $40.—TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND English branches to scholars under 12. Reference to New-York City patrons. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL, on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS TAKEN ENTIRE charge of a gentleman's house and instructed his daughters, desires a reëngagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental,) or would act as housekeeper or assistant in a family of high moral worth; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also makes excellent bread, cake, pies and jellies. Address D. McD., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching in the English branches, French and music, desires a situation in a seminary, or as resident governess in a family. For further particulars inquire at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 14, or at No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music; Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as governess; has a thorough English education, with four years' experience as teacher in a female seminary; would have no objection to travel. Address W. H. T., Fulton Bank, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher of oil painting, pencil drawing, &c.; will also teach the higher English branches. Address M. M. M., Post-office Box No. 989, Rochester, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

GLORIOUS NEWS—BOUNTY BILL PASSED—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York.

Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Tuesdays, Saturdays, till 7 P. M. M. J. HIGGINS & CO.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO TWO AND three years', and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children, or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply in person, or by letter to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING!—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st. first door Room 5. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX.
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS,
THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON
Contains a collection of
LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS,
unequaled for rarity, and to view which is
ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL. TWO NYL-GHAUS,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Begins at 8, concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
TUESDAY, JULY 31,
FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT!
FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT!
Of the very successful engagement of the celebrated Comedian
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in his own Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS
RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
COLUMBIA..........Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
KING FERDINAND..........Mr. J. C. DUNN
And a Great Cast.

The performance will commence with the musical Farce entitled
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs..........Miss Emilie Melville
with songs and dances.
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with songs)..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag..........W. S. Andrews

SOIREE MUSICALE ET DANSANTE.

ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
OF THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

The steamer CHICOPEE and barge will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 6 P. M. precisely.

Tickets admitting lady and gentleman..........$3
Tickets admitting gentleman..........2
Tickets admitting extra lady..........1

Can be had of L. F. Harrison, Irving Hall, C. A. Munger, No. 626 Broadway, C. E. L. Brinkerhoff, 38 Dey-st.

WM. BERGE, Conductor,
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor of Orchestra.

ORGAN CONCERT.

The new Organ built by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, for Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher,) will be opened and exhibited, under the direction of the builders, TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be guaranteed for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INVITED to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway. Relief in 24 hours. Consultation free; medicine sent on receipt of $10.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE
Popular Young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1866,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented, after weeks of careful and elaborate preparation, an entirely new Hibernian Drama, in three acts, adapted expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. Macdonough and Fred. G. Maeder, from Lover's famous poem, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
WITH SPLENDID SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
EXCITING TABLEAUX,
APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
arranged by the late John P. Cooke, Esq.,
and the following
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:

SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the "Bould Boy of Glengall,"
with a new ballad,
"Kate O'Brien,"
and a grand patriotic song called the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED!
Owney Dugan, from Skibbereen..........
Denny Doyle, a Piper..........
Higheen O'Leary, an old Harper..........
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist...Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Malone..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Lieut. Lovell Kennedy..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Tarleton..........Mr. George Holland
Corney Ryan, the informer..........Mr. J. F. Hagan
Capt. Darcy..........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry.Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper......Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy..........Miss Rosa Cook
with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. E. Mollenhauer
Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a young widow..Mrs. Mark Smith
Widow Brien..........Mrs. John Sefton
Other Characters by the Company.

Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.
For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 31, 1866.
Eighth night of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
The Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,
the very popular Comedian, as
MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker.

Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux,
and a GRAND CAST of marked excellence in addition to the artists already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall of Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

The three-story brick house No. 114 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in fine order, with modern improvements. Possession this week. Apply to
JAMES N. GIFFORD,
No. 101 Water-st., from 11 to 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HIGH-stoop, four-story house, with all the modern improvements. Would like to rent the house to a careful private family of adults, reserving one floor for his own use, with privilege of boarding with the tenant, when here, if agreeable. Bed linen, silverware, crockery and cutlery are not included. Address, with reference, or call for an interview at No. 196 7th-av. B. A. W.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry; desirable location nine rooms, well furnished—modern improvements Will rent to a small family, without children, for $125 a month to May 1. Possession at once. Apply to BATES No. 88 Wall-st., Room No. 17.

TO LET—IN A VERY HEALTHY LOCATION three miles from the City, a very convenient cottage house, with large garden full of vegetables, suitable for a family of six or eight persons; rent easy. Apply at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 246 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN, hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 184 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

SUITE FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, and other rooms, furnished to let, in first-class private house, No. 27 East 21st-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON LONG LEASE, PREMISES suitable for stables for thirty or forty horses and twenty coaches; location to be south of Bleecker-st. and west of the Bowery. Address, stating location, terms, &c., for three days, STABLES, Box No. 5,596 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED high-stoop house, unfurnished, between 14th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Family consisting of three persons. Address, with terms, to VINDEX, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a first-class house between 5th and 7th avs. and above 34th-st.; sitting-room and bed-room wanted; private family or select boarding-house. Address for one week, G. W., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board—Gas and bath. Apply at No. 107 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn Heights.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEA-SHORE BOARDING.

The subscriber will receive boarders for the Summer months, who desire an admirable location for surf or still-water bathing. The island of Martha's Vineyard is the coolest and healthiest spot on the Eastern coast. Terms $7 to $8 per week; children half-price. To secure rooms, address immediately, MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

OAK PARK.

THIS PRIVATE MANSION, located in the mountains, near Tarrytown, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests. All modern improvements, first-class table. Particulars between 12 and 3, of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, and three children, board in a farm-house, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, within easy daily access of this City. Address Box No. 1,510 New-York Post-office.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PERSONS WISHING board in the country can be accommodated at the hotel of H. A. HAYMAN, Tannersville. Price per week from $9 to $12.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—COUNTRY BOARD—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for a family or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 341 West 34th-st., or address S. H., Spuyten Duyvil.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE,—AT Schooley's Mountain, adjoining the Heath House. Fare good, and reasonable price. Address the proprietor, S. V. FISHER, S. Mountain, N. J.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—Twenty-five minutes' walk from the City; house and surroundings first-class; fine view of the Bay, &c.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 43 West 12th-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLANDS.

SCHENCK'S PAVILION, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
A. R. HIELD, Proprietor.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. F. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

Yesterday's Official and Unofficial Reports—To Physicians.

Among the cases of cholera which were not officially reported yesterday, was that of a child in Thompson-street. The father, who had recently been released from Blackwell's Island, died of cholera soon after his restoration to his family. The physician who had attended him pronounced his malady cholera, and thereupon this family dismissed this practitioner, and employed one who was willing to give them a certificate of death from cholera-morbus. Yesterday one of their children died of cholera, and the physician made out a certificate to that effect. Subsequently the family induced a gentleman of the medical faculty to certify that the child's disease was "scrofula," and this certificate they sent to the Bureau of Records.

The Health Board's Cleansing Corps were to have commenced work in Mulberry and Mott streets yesterday morning; but the final notices, which were served upon landlords and tenants on Saturday night, having given the recipients twenty-four hours in which to cleanse and disinfect their places, Dr. Dalton decided not to count Sunday. The corps will begin work this morning.

The mortality of last week shows a marked decrease on the reports of the two previous weeks, but it is still larger than at the corresponding period of last year. The number of deaths in this city, from all causes, for the week ending Saturday, July 28, was 773, being 589 less than in the previous week, and 54 less than in the week ending July 14, while it is an increase of 178 over the number of deaths in the corresponding week of last year.

CIRCULAR TO PHYSICIANS.

The Registrar of Records has prepared the following circular to accompany blank forms for cholera reports:

"The Metropolitan Sanitary Code requires that cases of cholera, typhus and typhoid fevers, yellow fever, and small-pox, within the Metropolitan District, shall be immediately reported to the Board of Health by the physician in attendance, and if in hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions, or on shipboard, then by the person in charge of said public places.

Please make out your reports and send the same to the Bureau of Records, by post or messenger, on the day of your first visit to the patient. In all cases of cholera, typhus, or small pox, the Board of Health particularly desires that the physician in attendance should at once advise the observance of precautionary measures and the prompt use of disinfectants, as usually directed by the Board, namely: That all clothing and cloths exposed to the excreta of the patient should be boiled as soon as removed from the sick-room; that suitable disinfectants be employed; that free ventilation be secured through the house, and as regards cholera that special care be taken to disinfect the vessels, water-closets and privies into which the evacuations of the sick are thrown. Printed cards, giving particular directions concerning cleansing and disinfection, are furnished at the offices of the Board of Health. Printed forms for your systematic reports upon each of these pestilential diseases are forwarded to you. Copies may always be had at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Address this class of reports to that Bureau. Give instant notice by the nearest police telegraph, or by messenger of each unreported case of cholera to which you are called, or of which you have positive knowledge. For such dispatches, use the form given upon the inclosed slip or form. Address the dispatch to the Sanitary Superintendent, at No. 301 Mott-street. If the patient is in Brooklyn or Kings County, address the dispatch to Assistant-Sanitary Superintendent, Health Office, Brooklyn, and if in any town out of New-York or Kings Counties, address the nearest local Sanitary Inspector immediately, and report to the Bureau in New-York, as per schedule of questions for the systematic reports.

THE OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. John Davidson, a native of Connecticut, aged 19 years, carpenter, was seized with cholera at No. 11 Clark-street, on Sunday afternoon. An Inspector sent him to the Battery Barracks Hospital, and he died there on Monday forenoon.

2. William Edward Roach, aged 3 years, was reported sick at No. 269 Mulberry-street, of cholera, on Sunday afternoon.

3. An Inspector reported a case of cholera at No. 274 Tenth-avenue on Monday morning.

4. A boy 7 years of age was reported as having died of cholera at No. 4 King-street on Sunday afternoon.

5. Maria Held, of No. 86 Chrystie-street, died of cholera on Monday morning.

6. Thomas Sullivan, of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue, was seized with cholera on Sunday night, and at once taken to the Red House Hospital, where he was treated by Dr. White.

7. Martin Hickey, of No. 247 West Thirty-second-street, died of cholera on Sunday night. He was a native of Ireland, 36 years of age.

8. Mrs. Shiedzetz and infant were reported ill of cholera, on Monday morning, in Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

9. D. B. Whitmore, *alias* C. Brown, a Swedish seaman, aged 26 years, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from remittent fever. On Sunday symptoms of cholera appeared, and the patient died of that malady at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

10. William McArdle, of No. 699 Greenwich-street, was taken down by cholera on Monday morning.

In all the cases reported above the premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, as usual.

OTHER REPORTS.

Charity Daniels, No. 403 East Houston-street, was attacked with cholera at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. Patient now reported out of danger.

Julia Thompson and Bridget Foley died at the Battery Barracks Hospital on Monday morning.

Patrick Haran, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, living at No. 102 Washington-street, was seized with symptoms of cholera at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The premises were disinfected, and he was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from cholera morbus.

A little girl, named Christian, was taken ill, on Saturday afternoon, of cholera, at No. 146 East Forty-first-street. A Sanitary Inspector visited her and disinfected the premises, and on Saturday evening reported the patient doing well.

Bridget Foley, of No. 230 Mulberry-street, reported sick on Sunday morning of cholera, died at 11 o'clock on Sunday night.

Edward Damon, reported on the 26th inst. sick at No. 57 Forsyth-street, was sent to a hospital and there found to be suffering from cholera morbus. He was discharged as cured on Sunday.

Subsequent to the posting of the bulletin, yesterday afternoon, the Central Office was notified that Maggie Zellar, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, was lying sick at No. 454 West Sixteenth-street, of cholera.

Arthur Clark, a native of Scotland, a laborer, aged 26 years, died on Sunday of cholera, at No. 274 Tenth-avenue.

Yesterday morning Mr. George Kellock, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, reported the following-named persons as having died of cholera in the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday:

July 27—Rose Daley, aged 40, nativity, Ireland.
July 27—Mary Creighton, aged 40, Ireland.
July 27—Julia Campen, aged 24, Ireland.
July 28—Mary Baker, aged 27, Ireland.
July 28—Kate Reilly, aged 18, Canada.
July 28—Mary Gaffney, aged 29, Ireland.
July 28—Mary Miner, aged 30, Ireland.
July 28—Catharine Smith, aged 50, Ireland.
July 28—Margaret Murray, aged 27, Ireland.
July 28—Bridget Berry, aged 37, Ireland.
July 28—John Harkins, aged 48, Ireland.
July 28—Bridget Booth, aged 33, Ireland.
July 29—Margaret Garaghty, aged 30, Ireland.
July 29—Michael Delaney, aged 65, Ireland.
July 29—Mary Bartlett, aged 55, Ireland.
July 29—Margaret Holmes, aged 40, Ireland.

The following report has been made at the Registrar's Office of deaths on Sunday from cholera morbus:

Name.	Nativity.	Place of Death.	Age.	Time Ill.
Patrick Murphy	Ireland	Almshouse	68	48 hours
Eliz'h Humberger	Germany	225 Mott-st.	58	72 hours
Michael Delaney	Ireland	Workhouse	65	48 hours

The first case of cholera this season at the Almshouse was reported at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. The patient is Catharine Tague.

The deaths from cholera in this City, last week, by wards, exclusive of deaths in the public institutions, are reported as follows:

Ward.	Cases.	Ward.	Cases.
1	5	12	9
2	1	13	2
4	2	14	5
5	2	17	1
6	8	19	4
7	1	21	5
9	2		—
11	1	Total	48

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

Wm. Welsh, aged 28, Hamilton-avenue, near Bush street; in collapse at 5:30 P. M. on Sunday.

Amelia Heineman, aged 18, Bompjies Hook; taken 4:30 o'clock on the 29th inst., vomiting, purging, &c.

James O'Neil, aged 45 years, No. 14 Amity-street; taken early on morning of 29th; entered hospital at 9 o'clock; will recover.

Louis Peterson, aged 25, No. 1 President-street; came from Ward's Island Saturday; taken sick at 1 A. M. 29th; taken to hospital, and died at 1 P. M.

Michael Cook, aged 40, No. 145 Walcott-street; taken at 6 A. M., 29th; entered hospital in collapse at 3 P. M.; died at 8 A. M.

Mary Regney, aged 53, Van Brunt-street, near Delevan. Taken 29th; tendency to collapse.

Margaret Healey, aged 3 years and 6 months. Taken 9 P. M. July 20; died at 1:30 A. M. July 29.

Henry Alford, aged 3. Taken 3 A. M. July 28; in collapse 11:30 P. M.; dead.

Rose Croghan, Van Brunt-street, east side, near Partition-street. Taken 8 A. M. 28th; in collapse at noon.

Thomas Walsh, No. 91 Douglass-street, near Hoyt. In collapse.

Six cases were reported yesterday in the Kings County Penitentiary, as follows:

George Kraus, recovering; Anne Butler, recovering; Mary Dempsey, recovering; John Kinley, dead; Jane Dillon, in collapse; James Cook, dead.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS.

The following cases were reported by telegraph last night to the Sanitary Superintendent:

Ann Riley, No. 527 West Forty-fourth-street. Reported by Inspector J. S. Brown.

Elizabeth McLoughlin, No. 441 West Twenty-fifth-street. Reported by Inspector G. G. Smith. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Maggie Zeller, No. 454 West Sixteenth-street. Reported by Inspecter O. G. Smith.

Bridget Carr, aged 70, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street. Severe diarrhœa all day, and collapse at night. Reported by Inspecter Morris.

Mrs. Sucker, No. 223 East Nineteenth-street; suffering from Cholera Morbus. Reported by Inspecter H. Paine.

Catharine Leslie, 22 years of age, residing at corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street. Reported by Inspecter M. Morris. Disinfectants provided in each of the foregoing cases.

ANOTHER "INSTITUTION" GONE.

Taylor's Saloon Closed—The International Hotel Furniture at Auction.

The International Hotel, or, as it was better known to New Yorkers, Taylor's Saloon is among the things that were. Mr. Taylor having disposed of the building to an express company, the furniture of the hotel and saloon were brought under the hammer of the auctioneer, and yesterday the sale commenced. This well-known establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, was built about fifteen years ago. The saloon was finished in a gorgeous manner, and immediately became immensely popular, especially with the ladies. For a long time it was almost the only respectable place where ladies could go unattended by gentlemen and satisfy their appetites, rendered sharp by their shopping excursions. It has ever since been one of the institutions of Broadway, as familiar to all as the street itself. People of all kinds flocked there, the wealthiest ladies jostling their poorer neighbors, and the vicious mingling with the righteous. Yet, it always retained its popularity, in spite of (or, perhaps, because of) rumors that it afforded most elegant opportunities for meetings not strictly correct. Did a young lady wish to enjoy the society of the lover whom "Papa" had forbidden the house? A meeting at Taylor's was arranged, where soft words and loving looks served to atone for parental harshness, and aided the digestion of pickled oysters. But its numerous stalls were not always innocently employed, for they were often occupied by those whose business it was to frequent public places, and who were not over particular as to the company they kept. However, this was no fault of the proprietor, for our most frequented places are always selected by the evil disposed for assignations, and even our churches are not exempt from such contamination. Until Saturday night last this establishment has been in the full tide of success, but on that day its doors were opened to the public for the last time, and when they closed at night Taylor's Saloon was no more. The International Hotel was conducted in connection with the saloon, and required the entire remaining portion of the building for the accommodation of its many patrons. It was economically divided into small rooms, and was conducted upon the European plan. Good rooms, neat and well furnished, could be had at moderate prices, and guests took their meals at the hotel or not as they pleased, paying simply for what they ordered. Last Fall the house was newly furnished throughout, but the proprietor having received a good offer for his property has disposed of the building as before stated, and sells the furniture at auction.

Yesterday Messrs. Leeds & Miner, auctioneers, were in full possession of the premises, and will continue in charge until everything is disposed of. They have made most elaborate arrangements for hurrying through the business, and so mechanically does everything work that while thousands of dollars' worth of property are being sold under the hammer to large crowds on the upper floors, no unusual commotion is observed below. Each floor is in charge of a squad of men, who keep all the doors locked and show purchasers the furniture to be sold. Up stairs the auctioneers were selling yesterday the bedroom furniture, a goodly crowd of buyers being in attendance. There were several auctioneers who relieved each other every hour, or as fast as the howling one lost his wind. These gentlemen wound themselves up to concert pitch, and would never cease their mournful cries till fully exhausted. Rushing frantically into a bedroom, the auctioneer would jump upon the bed, and shouting, "Lot 12,000, how much offered—Brussels carpet—zig a naf, zig a naf, zig a na'—(the poor fellow meant six dollars and a half, but the atmosphere was not pleasant, and the room was crowded, so he bit off his words for the purpose of shortening matters)—zig a naf—sold to Mr. Kelly, zig a naf—lot 12,001—straw mattress—three shillings—three shillings—reshlin—reshlin six pence—resh zig—resh zig—sold threshilling zig; lot 12,002, hair mattress—five dollars—hive, hive, hive, hive and six—hive an ziz—hive an zig—zig, zig, ziga, ziga, ziga—and seven dollars, seven, heaven, leven, even, even—n-n-n—sold for even dollars." He rolled out his plaintiff cries as long as his wind lasted, when he was taken down, and another put up to go through the same operation. During the brief recesses thus afforded the salesmen, they were carried below and inflated with compressed air, ready for another turn at the hammer. The clerks were relieved in the same manner, but employed their intervals in making out bills for the goods sold. The furniture sold at what the auctioneers consider fair prices—that is, about one-half the original cost. There are many agents in attendance, buying for country hotels, and the watering-place hotels are nearly all represented. Second-hand dealers are present in good numbers, and many ladies are among the bidders. Detectives are scattered throughout the building, to see that no one of the crowd receives more goods than he pays for. There is about $100,000 worth of property to be sold, and the auctioneers will be employed the entire week in disposing of it. On Saturday the stock of wines and liquors will be sold. Mr. Leeds pronounces this to be the largest sale of first-rate furniture that has taken place in many years in this City. Commencing with the upper-story bedrooms yesterday, the auctioneers will hurry through each floor as rapidly as possible, until all the bedroom furniture is disposed of. The parlors will next be attended to, and finally the wines and liquors.

The building is to be completely overhauled, all its partitions, pillars and ornaments taken out, and nothing left but the walls and floors. It will then be rebuilt to suit the business of the Express Company.

At one time Mr. Taylor became very much embarrassed in consequence of having opened a saloon up town, and the International passed from his hands for a brief period. He subsequently recovered, financially, again obtained possession of his hotel, and it is said that he now retires from it worth half a million of dollars. He does not give up catering for the public, however, but will devote his energies more particularly to his upper saloon.

The Fenians.

Mr. Stephens has issued the following address and order to the Brotherhood:

Central Office, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Brothers—The Fenian Brotherhood—an auxiliary branch of the actual home organization, and subordinate to that organization—had and has for its object and duty, *direct assistance to Ireland.* Worked in strict accordance with this, its original and sole legitimate aim, the F. B. will be of service to our cause; but it must be mischievous, and might be big with ruin, if otherwise used. Does not the inflexible logic of facts known to you all speak trumpet-tongued in confirmation of this truth? True, when applied to any period of the organization, at present this truth has peculiar force and significance. For the day for which we have yearned and toiled through many years is imminent and inevitable. On this vital point let no man be mistaken, or try and cloak his motives and aims in a simulated scepticism, *We fight for freedom on Irish soil this very year.* Mind it is no longer a question of "battle or dissolution." I repeat, the men at home have resolved to fight this year, and fight they will. Under such circumstances, a solemn and glorious duty devolves upon you. I will not ask, are you willing to fulfil this duty and redeem the name of Irishmen on this continent, being every day more and more convinced that you are not only willing but determined to do so. You will not again allow yourselves to be misled by false lights, held forth to lure you from duty and Ireland. The straight road, in our case, is the true one home. Irish freedom must be won on Irish soil. You will not look for aid to any Government till we at home are up in arms. Even then, you will expect no more from any Government than recognition as a belligerent. This will be amply sufficient for our purposes, and this, once we are holding our own, shall be at once accorded. Could Republican America do less for us than Monarchical England so readily does for all the world? Assuredly not. And we look for no more, freely as our blood has flown for these States. But if you hold yourselves independent of all Governments, how much more so must you be independent of mere party. Our cause is too sacred for the politician. You feel this, and you know him from sad and bitter experience. Therefore I need not warn you against those who, in the name of this party or that, and on the strength of cloudy promises would gain your votes for the coming election. Thus to be won is blindly to be sold. You are not blind now; and so, when a man of life-long indifference to Ireland, and of years of hostility to the present movement for her freedom, becomes suddenly enamored of our cause, you can fully estimate his sincerity. Our work is for Ireland, and not for the politician. His hottest sympathy would freeze the Irish heart. Give him your support and he stabs your country. The Fenian Brotherhood recognizes no party, and must be used by none. Therefore I expect, and Ireland expects, that no true patriot—no member of the Fenian Brotherhood—will lend himself officially, or allow himself to be officially used, by any politician or party on this continent. It is my duty to add, that any officer who so lowers himself, or who would try to lower the dignity and effectiveness of our order, shall be at once removed from office.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,
JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

New-York, July 30, 1866.

Brothers:—You are hereby ordered to meet me at No. 76 Prince-street, (Apollo Rooms,) on Friday evening, Aug. 3, at 7:30 o'clock.

This order applies, not only to those who have never wavered in their allegiance to Ireland, but to all who, in their heart of hearts, and spite of past mistakes and errors, are sensible of, and fully recognize the sacred nature of our bond.

Yours faithfully and fraternally
JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The third annual report of the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled has just been published, from which it appears that since its organization 3,282 patients have received treatment, of whom 987 were poor children—cripples laboring under hip disease, white swelling, humpback, club feet, &c. More than 87 per cent. of these were relieved.

The Society have received a number of liberal donations—one from Mr. J. C. Baldwin of property worth $20,000, and one from Mr. Chauncey Rose of an amount sufficient to enable them to purchase the house No. 97 Second-avenue, but more accommodations are needed for the treatment of indoor patients.

On this subject the Board of Managers say: "We deeply regret that our utmost endeavors to establish a branch department have thus far proved unsuccessful. As no suitable building could be obtained, nor yet a site in the improved parts of the City, we memorialized the Hon. Common Council for a grant of corporation lots for this purpose, believing, if these were secured, the liberality of our citizens would furnish sufficient means to erect a structure thereon suited to its design, and be an honor to the philanthropy of the City. The memorial is still pending, not yet having received the action of the public authorities. Though faith may be tried and delays prove painful, there are no just grounds of discouragement. This good work is yet to be wrought out on a larger scale and the means for its accomplishment secured. Being so emphatically the cause of suffering humanity, it is its own best advocate. And when the magnitude and importance of its claims are considered and appreciated, as they eventually will be, the new obligations such a discovery imposes will be acknowledged and the work achieved."

Subscriptions to the funds, which confer the privilege of recommending patients, may be sent to the Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-street; to Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary, No. 39 Bible House; to Dr. James Knight, at the Institution, No. 97 Second-avenue, or to any officer of the Society or member of the Board of Managers.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCH AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN—WORLD VS. TIMES.

The return game of a match between the pressmen of the Times and *World* establishments was played at Hoboken on Saturday morning. The contest proved to be of an interesting character, and although rather too one-sided to be thoroughly enjoyable by one of the nines, was nevertheless provocative of considerable social enjoyment and fun. Good play was exhibited in quite a number of instances, some of which would do credit to more pretentious clubs. The score is as follows:

WORLD.	Outs.	Runs.	TIMES.	Outs.	Runs.
Winnacott, 3d b.	6	5	Gillen, 1st b.	2	2
Daly, 1st b.	5	6	Whelton, c. f.	5	1
Roach, s. s.	1	10	Openshaw, p.	2	4
Bussy, r. f.	2	8	Wells, s. s.	4	2
Jones, 2d b.	3	7	Colley, 2d b.	2	3
Shay, c. f.	3	7	Watts, l. f.	3	2
O'Rouke, c.	2	7	Gallager, c.	3	2
Collins, l. f.	4	6	Rickets, 3d b.	4	0
Hicks, p.	1	6	Halloran, r. f.	1	6
Total	27	62	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
World	3	8	9	12	3	10	0	16	1—62
Times	3	1	2	1	0	1	3	4	4—19

Umpire—Mr. M. TanEon.
Scorers—Messrs. Wildy and Ranken.

HONG QUE, OF NEW-YORK VS. ABBEY, OF BROOKLYN.

An interesting game was played between these clubs, on the grounds of the Pastime Club, at East New-York, last week. The rain necessitated the calling of the game at the end of the seventh inning, when the score stood, Abbey, 36; Hong Que, 12.

CONCORD VS. CENTRAL.

A game will be played between the above-named clubs to-day, at East New-York, for the Silver Ball and Junior championship. Game called at 2½ o'clock.

Destructive Fire in College-place—Aggregate Loss About $35,000.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon flames were discovered issuing from the third-story windows of the building No. 5 College-place, on the corner of Robinson street. The flames originated in that portion of the premises occupied by C. Worms & Co., dealers in silk neck ties, and was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil stove used for heating smoothing irons. Owing to some delay in the ringing of the fire bells the fire had gained considerable headway before the firemen succeeded in getting water on the upper floors. As soon as they did get to work, however, the flames were quickly subdued, but not before the third, fourth and fifth floors had been burned out and considerable damage done to the lower floors. J. C. Burrage & Co., dealers in cottonades and cloakings, occupied the first floor. The third floor was occupied by C. Worms & Co. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by S. L. Isaacs & Asch, clothiers, and others. The branch office of the "Insulated Telegraph Co.," was on the second floor.

Mr. Worms lost heavily, his stock being valued at $16,000, and is totally destroyed. Insured for $12,000 in the Greenwich, Brooklyn, Park and another City company. Messrs. Isaacs & Arch also lose heavily, though to what extent could not be ascertained.

The office of Mack & Brothers, commission merchants, on the second floor, was slightly damaged by water; insured. S. H. Cohen also has an office on the second floor, and goods stored on the fourth floor. His loss will not be over $3,000. Fully insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company. The furniture of John H. Farwell & Co., merchants, on the second floor, was slightly damaged by water.

Messrs. Burrage & Co.'s loss is chiefly by water, to what extent is not known, however. They are insured for $50,000 in various City companies.

The building is owned by Dr. Trainor, and is damaged about $9,000, which is covered by insurance.

The police were on the ground in full force, under the general direction of Capt. Greer, of the Fifth Precinct, and did good service in keeping the crowd away from the immediate scene of the fire. They also arrested several light-fingered gentry who were plying their vocation.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given at Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, caused by a defective flue in the chimney. Mr. Conrad Geib, one of the proprietors of the lager-bier saloon, had his hands severely burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The fire was speedily extinguished, causing but trifling damage.

IN SPRING-STREET.

At 5 P. M., yesterday, an alarm was given at No. 165 Spring-street, caused by ignition of lucifer matches. Extinguished without damage.

IN WARREN-STREET.

At 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occured on the fifth floor of No. 74 Warren-street, occupied as a factory by H. Hirshberger. Damage $50. Insured.

IN CORTLANDT-STREET.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on second floor of No. 75 Cortlandt-street, occupied by Alfred Cox. Extinguished by Officer Bowman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Damage $100.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BURGLARS IN THE SPINGLER HOUSE.

Yesterday morning, Mr. John F. Wilcox, who occupies Room No. 63 in the Spingler House, Nos. 5 and 7 Union Place, appeared in Court and made oath that about three o'clock yesterday morning he heard some one trying to open his room door by means of "nippers." He remained quiet until a man entered the room, when Mr. Wilcox demanded his business. The intruder hastily retreated, and Mr. Wilcox gave an alarm to the proprietor, who procured the assistance of Officer Jewett, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, when a search of the premises was made, which resulted in finding Robert Mitchell and David Milton in Room. No. 28, which apartment they had engaged on Saturday evening. As they were both partially dressed, they were arrested, and yesterday morning held for examination on the charge of attempting to steal a gold watch, valued at $250, and $10 in U. S. National Currency, from Mr. Wilcop.

LARCENY OF A JUNK WAGON.

Michael Donnelly, residing in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, left his horse and junk wagon, valued at $145, on the 26th inst., at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and on his return they were gone, and he was informed that Thomas McCormack had taken them. After considerable search Officer Hibbard, of the Eighteenth Precinct, found McCormack and arrested him, when he informed the officer and the owner where the wagon could be found, and it was subsequently recovered by Donnelly, but the horse had been driven so cruelly that it had died from exhaustion. David Doyle, of No. 216 East Thirty-sixth-street, testified to having seen the prisoner in possession of the junk wagon, a few minutes before Donnelly came back for it. McCormack was committed to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail. He is 28 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides in Twenty-first-street. He said, in answer to the charge; "If I took it I was drunk; I know nothing about it."

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Jefferson N. Laforge, of No. 57 Morton-street, entered a complaint against John Fitzsimmons for grand larceny, stating that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was sitting on the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, having in his pantaloons' pocket a set of false teeth, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons and a small sum of money, of the aggregate value of $52. That while so engaged the accused came up and sat down alongside of him and began fumbling in his pocket where said property was. Soon after a confederate of Fitzsimmons' came up, and intimidated Laforge while the other rifled his pocket. Laforge followed the pair until he met Officer John Cox, of the Ninth Precinct, when he caused the arrest of Fitzsimmons, on the charge already specified. The prisoner was fully committed for trial, the Magistrate refusing to take bail. Fitzsimmons is 23 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 355 West Twelfth-street. The missing property was not recovered.

VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.

Officer McDonough of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Christopher Attaly, yesterday morning, for violating the Metropolitan Health law, by dumping a load of manure on an open lot near the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street. The law requires a permit from the Board of Health, and Attaly having neglected to procure the document was arrested in accordance with section 100, page 35, of the Health laws, passed April, 1866. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law and elected to stand his trial at the Court of Special Sessions, being required to find bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

On the 22d inst., the glass and paint store of Daniel N. Smith, No. 1,359 Broadway, was broken open by burglars, who pried open the rear door to the premises and carried off thirty boxes of glass and a large quantity of white-lead, valued at $200. Officer Moseman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was on duty at the time, made an investigation, which resulted in his finding yesterday a piece of one of the missing boxes, bearing the marks "W. S.—33 and 460-305," in the premises, No. 1,286 Broadway, occupied by Henry Sinclair, house and sign painter. The board bearing these marks being fully identified by Mr. Smith as one of the boxes stolen from his store, Sinclair was arrested, and on being arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, was committed for trial in default of bail. He denied all knowledge of the burglary, but failed to account for the presence of the box.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

Mr. Edwin James, counsel for Louis A. Colin, who was arrested some three months since on a charge of having embezzled $40,000 in bonds and other securities belonging to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers in Wall-street, requested Justice Dowling to fix a day for an examination in the case. After consultation the magistrate decided that the case should come up to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. It will be remembered that the accused was the confidential clerk and cashier for the firm who now charge him with embezzlement.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF SHAWLS AND DRESSES.

Detectives Vaughan and Tiemann arrested Carrie Matta, a very handsome and fashionably dressed young woman, on the charge of having stolen, at various times during the past four weeks, several silk dresses, shawls, and other articles of female wearing apparel, valued at $500, from Mrs. Catharine Canollton, of No. 5 Rivington-street. When arrested a portion of the property was found in the prisoner's possession, and the rest was recovered at different pawn-shops where they had been disposed of by her. When arraigned before the Court Carrie confessed her guilt, and she was committed for trial in default of bail.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FIRE.

Charles F. Swartout, a guest at the Lovejoy House, was one of the spectators at the fire in College-place yesterday afternoon, when he had a gold watch valued at $150 taken from his vest pocket by James Gratz, who was arrested by Officer Carlin, of the Fifth Precinct. The prisoner was remanded for examination. The watch was not recovered, as it had been passed to a confederate.

Thos. McCormick was also arrested at the same fire on a similar charge, he being accused of stealing a silver watch, valued at $30, from the person of Hermann Goettes, of No. 42 Broadway. The prisoner was held for examination by Justice Dowling.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Joseph F. Arnold, a book-keeper, 21 years of age, and residing at No. 161 Second-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Lyon, of the Tenth Precinct, on a charge of having, on the 11th ult., stolen the sum of $150 in United States Treasury notes from the till of Frost, Clark & Co., in whose employ he was at the time. After committing the theft the accused absconded, and could not be found until yesterday. One of the firm, H. B. Clark, made the complaint against the prisoner, and the magistrate committed him for trial in default of $300 bail. The accused denied his guilt in the most emphatic terms.

ALLEGED ADVERTISING SWINDLE.

Officer Chandler, of the Court Squad, arrested Theodore Hilbrick on the complaint of Theodore Danphir, of No. 87 Canton-street, who charged him with swindling. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the 21st inst. he answered an advertisement in a German paper, in which it was stated that a good steady man could obtain constant employment as real estate agent by applying at No. 145 Grand-street. In his interview with Hilbrick he was informed that the sum of $100 would be required as security, and that the sum of $15 per week would be paid him. Danphir paid the money and went to work, but found precious little to do. A day or two after he saw the same advertisement repeated and immediately caused the arrest of Hilbrick, he having refused to return the $100. The accused was remanded for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

Some time during Sunday afternoon Thomas McCormack, residing at No. 655 Eighth-avenue, on entering his room discovered that his trunk had been broken open and robbed of a package containing $900 in United States Treasury notes and currency. He immediately notified Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, of the fact, and that officer, after carefully investigating the case, suspected James McCabe and John Denny, aged 12 and 18 years respectively, who had been seen lounging about the premises previous to the discovery of the robbery. Officer Moony, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was at once dispatched in search of the lads. He succeeded, after considerable search, in arresting them, and recovered all the money stolen from Mr. McCormack. When arraigned before the Court, both the prisoners were fully committed for trial, Justice Connolly declining to take bail.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Jurisdiction of Crimes Against the United States—The Law Prohibiting the Sale of Liquor to Indians under Government Superintendence is Within the Provision of the Constitution Granting to Congress the Power to Regulate Commerce—No State Action, however Solemn, Can Withdraw the Indian from the Influence of this Restriction.

The United States vs. *Sorton Holliday, and same* vs. *Joseph Haas.*—These are indictments under the act of Feb. 13, 1862, amendatory of the act of June 30, 1834, "regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," for violations of the provisions of that act, which declares "that if any person shall sell, exchange, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian Superintendent or Indian agent appointed by the United States, on conviction thereof before the proper District Court of the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than $300." On the trial below there was a division of opinion in each case, and they both were accordingly certified up to this Court for determination.

By the Court, Mr. Justice Miller delivering the opinion: The above cases come to this Court by certificates of division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Courts for the Districts of Michigan and Minnesota, and arise out of indictments under the act of Feb. 13, 1862, amendatory of the act of 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The questions propounded to this Court in the two cases have a close relation to each other, and will be disposed of in one opinion.

The first question on which the Judges divided in the case against Haas is, "whether, under the act of Feb. 13, 1862, the offence for which the defendant is indicted was one of which the Circuit Court could have original jurisdiction."

Previous to the act of July 15, 1862, no Circuit Courts existed in the Districts of Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, but the District Courts in those districts exercised the powers of Circuit Courts. It was during this time that Haas was indicted and convicted; and a motion in arrest of judgment was pending and undetermined when that act went into effect. That act, by its own terms, transferred to the Circuit Courts which it created—one of which was in the District of Minnesota—all causes, civil or criminal, which might have been brought, and could have been originally cognizable in a Circuit Court. If, then, the offence for which Haas was indicted was one which could have been originally cognizable in a Circuit Court, it was properly in that Court for final determination; otherwise it was not.

The act under which the indictment was found says that if any person shall commit the offence therein described, "such person shall, on conviction before the proper District Court of the United States, be imprisoned," &c.

So far as the act itself provides a Court for its enforcement, it is the District Court. An examination, however, of the several acts which define generally the relative jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, leaves no doubt that in regard to all crimes and offences, it was intended to make the jurisdiction concurrent, except in cases where the punishment is death. In that class of offences, the jurisdiction is exclusive in the Circuit Courts. The present offence, however, is created after all those acts were passed, and the law defining it only confers jurisdiction on the District Court. Can the statutes, or any of them which give the Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction of the offences cognizable in the District Courts, be held to have a prospective operation in such a case as the present?

The twelfth section of the Judiciary Act, which created both the Circuit and District Courts, says of the former, they "shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where this act otherwise provides, or the laws of the United States shall otherwise direct, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of crimes and offences cognizable therein."

This provision has distinct reference in its first clause, to cases of which the Circuit Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction, and, in its latter clause, in cases in which they shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts. The former include all crimes and offences where some statute does not provide the contrary. The latter includes all crimes and offences cognizable in the District Courts.

The Judiciary Act of 1789, of which these provisions constituted a part, is the one which, for the first time under our Federal Constitution, created the Courts which were to exercise the judicial function of the Government.

The powers conferred by that act on the several Courts which it created, and the lines by which it divided the powers of those Courts from each other, and limited the powers of all of them under the Constitution, were intended to provide a general system for the administration of such powers as the Constitution authorized the Federal Courts to exercise. The wisdom and forethought with which it was drawn have been the admiration of succeeding generations, and so well was it done that it remains to the present day, with a few unimportant changes, the foundation of our system of judicature, and the law which confers, governs, controls and limits the powers of the Federal Courts, except the Supreme Court, and which largely regulates the exercise of its powers.

It cannot be supposed, under these circumstances, that in giving the Circuit Courts jurisdiction of all crimes and offences cognizable in the District Courts, it was intended to limit the grant to such cases as were then cognizable in those Courts. In fact, there was, at the time this statute was passed, no such thing as an offence against the United States, unless it was treason, as defined in the Constitution. It has been decided that no common law crime or offence is cognizable in the Federal Courts. The Judiciary Act organizing the Courts was passed before there was any statute defining or punishing any offence under authority of the United States. This clause, then, giving the Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of crime cognizable in the District Courts, must, of necessity, have had reference to such statutes as should thereafter define offences to be punished in the District Courts. The offence, then, for which Haas was indicted, although declared by that act to be cognizable in the District Courts, was, by virtue of the act of 1789, also cognizable in the Circuit Courts.

The second question is this, whether, under the facts above stated, any Court of the United States had jurisdiction of the offence?

The facts referred to are, concisely, that spirituous liquor was sold within the limits of the State of Minnesota, and without any Indian reservation, to an Indian of the Winnebago tribe, under the charge of the United States Indian agent for said tribe.

It is denied by the defendant that the act of Congress was intended to apply to such a case; and, if it was, it is denied that it can be so applied under the Constitution of the United States. On the first proposition, the ground taken is, that the policy of the act, and its reasonable construction, limit its operation to the Indian country, or to reservations inhabited by Indian tribes. The policy of the act is the protection of those Indians who are, by treaty or otherwise, under the pupilage of the Government, from the debasing influence of the use of spirits; and it is not easy to perceive why that policy should not require their preservation from this, to them, destructive poison, when they are outside of a reservation, as well as when within it. The evil effects are the same in both cases.

But the act of 1862 is an amendment to section 20 of the act of June 30, 1834, (4 stat. U. S., 732,) and, if we observe what the amendment is, all doubt on this question is removed. The first act declared that if any person sold spirituous liquor to an Indian *in the Indian country*, he should forfeit $500. The amended act punishes any person who shall sell to an Indian under charge of an Indian agent, or Superintendent appointed by the United States. The limitation to the Indian country is stricken out, and that requiring the Indian to be under charge of an agent or superintendent is substituted. It cannot be doubted that the purpose of the amendment was to remove the restriction of the act to the Indian country, and to make parties liable if they sold to Indians under the charge of a superintendent or agent, wherever they might be.

It is next claimed that if the act be so construed, it is without any constitutional authority in its application to the case before us.

We are not furnished with any argument by either of the defendants on this branch of the subject, and may not, therefore, be able to state with entire accuracy the position assumed. But we understand it to be substantially this: That so far as the act is intended to operate as a police regulation to enforce good morals within the limits of a State of the Union, that power belongs exclusively to the State, and there is no warrant in the Constitution for its exercise by Congress. If it is an attempt to regulate commerce, then the commerce here regulated is a commerce within the State, among its own inhabitants or citizens, and is not within the powers conferred by the commercial clause.

The act in question, although it may partake of some of the qualities of those acts passed by State Legislatures, which have been referred to the police powers of the States, is, we think, still more clearly entitled to be called a regulation of commerce. "Commerce," says Chief-Justice Marshall, in the opinion in Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, to which we so often turn with profit when this clause of the Constitution is under consideration, "commerce undoubtedly is traffic, but it is something more—it is intercourse." The law before us professes to regulate traffic and intercourse with the Indian tribes. It manifestly does both. It relates to buying and selling and exchanging commodities, which is the essence of all commerce, and it regulates the intercourse between citizens of the United States and those tribes, which is another branch of commerce, and a very important one. If the act under consideration is a regulation of commerce, as it undoubtedly is, does it regulate that kind of commerce which is placed within the control of Congress by the Constitution? The words of that instrument are: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." Commerce with foreign nations without doubt means commerce between citizens of the United States and citizens or subjects of foreign Governments, as individuals. And so commerce with the Indian tribes, means commerce with the individuals composing the tribes. The act before us describes this precise kind of traffic or commerce, and therefore comes within the terms of the constitutional provision.

Is there anything in the fact that this power is to be exercised within the limits of a State, which renders the act regulating it unconstitutional? In the same opinion to which we have just before referred, Judge Marshall, in speaking of the power to regulate commerce with foreign States, says: "The power does not stop at the jurisdictional limits of the several States. It would be a very useless power if it could not pass those lines." "If Congress has power to regulate it, that power must be exercised wherever the subject exists." It follows from these propositions, which seem to be incontrovertible, that if commerce or traffic or intercourse is carried on with an Indian tribe, it is subject to be regulated by Congress, although within the limits of a State. The locality of the traffic can have nothing to do with the power. The right to exercise it in reference to an Indian tribe, or any person who is a member of such tribe, is absolute, without reference to the locality of the traffic, or the locality of the tribe, or of the member of the tribe with whom it is carried on. It is not, however, intended by these remarks to imply that this clause of the Constitution authorizes Congress to regulate any other commerce, originated and ended within the limits of a single State, than commerce with the Indian tribes.

These views answer the two questions certified up in the case against Haas, and the first two questions in the case against Holliday. The third question in Holliday's case is, whether under the circumstances stated in the plea and replication, the Indian named can be considered as under the charge of an Indian agent, within the meaning of the act.

The facts referred to, as set out in detail in these pleadings, are too long to be repeated here. The substance of them, as having reference to this particular question is, that the Indian to whom the liquor was sold had a piece of land on which he lived, and that he voted in county and town elections in Michigan, as he was authorized to do by the laws of that State; that he was still, however, so far connected with his tribe that he lived among them, received his annuity under the treaty with the United States, and was represented in that matter by the chiefs or great men of his tribe, who received it for him, and that an agent of the Government attended to this and other matters for that tribe.

These are the substantial facts pleaded on both sides in this particular question, and admitted to be true; and without elaborating the matter, we are of opinion that they show the Indian to be still a member of his tribe, and under the charge of an Indian agent.

Some point is made of the dissolution of the tribe by the treaty of Aug. 2, 1855, but that treaty requires the tribal relation to continue until 1865, for certain purposes, and those purposes are such that the tribe is under the charge of an Indian Superintendent, and they justify the application of the act of 1862 to the individuals of that tribe.

Two other questions are propounded by the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, both of which have relation to the effect of the Constitution of Michigan and certain acts of the Legislature of that State, in withdrawing these Indians from the influence of the act of 1862.

The facts of the case certified of with the division of opinion, show distinctly "that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have decided that it is necessary, in order to carry into effect the provisions of said treaty, that the tribal organization should be preserved." In reference to all matters of this kind, it is the rule of this court to follow the action of the Executive and other political departments of the Governments, whose more special duty it is to determine such affairs. If by them those Indians are recognized as a tribe, this court must do the same. If they are a tribe of Indians, then, by the Constitution of the United States, they are placed, for certain purposes, within the control of the laws of Congress. This control extends, as we have already shown, to the subject of regulating the liquor traffic with them. This power residing in Congress, that body is necessarily supreme in its exercise. This has been too often decided by this Court to require argument, or even reference to authority.

Neither the Constitution of the State nor any act of the Legislature, however formal or solemn, whatever rights it may confer on those Indians, or withhold from them, can withdraw them from the influence of an act of Congress, which that body has the constitutional right to pass concerning them. Any other doctrine would make the Legislature of the State the supreme law of the land, instead of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof. If authority for this proposition in its application to the Indians is needed, it may be found in the cases of the Cherokee Nation *vs.* The State of Georgia, 5 Peters, 1; and Worcester *vs.* The State of Georgia, 6 Peters, 515.

The results to which we arrive from this examination of the law as regards the question certified to us is, that both questions in the case against Haas must be answered in the affirmative, and in the case against Holliday, the three must be answered in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. It is, however, proper to say, that on the fourth question in the latter case is intended a query, whether the Indian, Oiebsko, was a citizen of the State of Michigan.

As the views which are here advanced render this proposition immaterial to the decision of the case, the Court is to be understood as expressing no opinion upon it.

I am desired to say that Mr. Justice Nelson, not having heard the argument in these cases, took no part in the decision.

The Liquor Dealers and the Excise Board Again in Court—An Exciting Debate.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

Before Justice McCunn.

Timothy Noone vs. *Jackson S. Schultz et al., Commissioners of the Board of Excise.*—This was a motion brought on yesterday by the plaintiff Noone, through his counsel, for the purpose of making a temporary injunction-order permanent. The temporary injunction was granted several weeks ago, for the purpose of restraining the Excise Board, and especially the Board of Police Commissioners, the Superintendent of Police and Capt. Cameron from meddling, or in any way interfering, with the plaintiff Noone or his liquor business. The plaintiff's place is at No. 274 First-avenue. On the 20th of June he was arrested by virtue of orders from Capt. Cameron and the superior officers of the latter. The particulars of this arrest have been published in our columns.

When the motion came on yesterday, Mr. McKeon, for the plaintiff, read the orders of the Police Department and several other papers. Mr. Tracy, in behalf of the Board, read the affidavit of Superintendent Kennedy, Capt. Cameron and Jacob Mosbach, the officer on the beat in the vicinity, who made the arrest.

The affidavit of Mosbach showed that he arrested plaintiff on the 20th of June last, at No. 274 First-avenue, for an offence committed in his presence; that he did not seize and take possession of the store or the goods and chattels therein contained of the said Timothy Noone, but that when deponent arrested said Noone, said Noone left his store in charge of his barkeeper. Deponent further says that he did not go into the store of said Noone, but arrested him at the door thereof.

Capt. Cameron testified in substance that he is one of the defendants, and the Captain of the Metropolitan Police for the Precinct in which the plaintiff's place of business is situated; that he knows the plaintiff Noone, and knows his place of business; that it is situated at No. 274 First-avenue, in this City; that for a long time past his business has been that of selling liquors, &c., at retail; that the plaintiff's place has been, for a long time past, kept open at all hours of the day and night, Sundays and week days; no attention whatever was paid by plaintiff to the law as to hours or days; he sold liquor in quantities less than five gallons to be carried away, as well as the sales he made of single drinks at the bar. The Captain also testified that the plaintiff's place of business is a low drinking shop; that it is not an inn or tavern, and that there are no accommodations or conveniences, such as the law requires for an inn-keeper, such as beds, bedding, stables, &c. And lastly, deponent says, that the plaintiff has not now, and has not had for some time, a license to sell liquors.

During the reading of the affidavits Mr. Tracy was frequently interrupted by counsel on the other side.

Mr. McKeon said they would be able to show that their place of business had been interfered with, and for the time broken up in a most illegal manner by a drunken policeman, and that was a sample of the way business had been conducted for some time past in this City by the Excise Board.

Mr. Tracy—And that is a sample of the manner in which these cases are defended, if your Honor please. I have been interrupted now four times while reading the papers on the part of the defendants.

Mr. McKeon—Well, we wish to show how the Police of this City have lately been conducting themselves. The Commissioners have committed high-handed outrages; they are guilty of having done things wholly unworthy of their high position. The question now is whether we have rabble Judges, or Judges of law and order; whether we have Republican Judges, or Democratic Judges, and it had become a very serious question.

Mr. Tracy—No one will accuse me of agitating such a question as that in a Court of Justice. All the world knows that I have never belonged to any party in my life.

Judge McCunn—This discussion as to party must cease; it is not proper in a Court of Justice. Let each side present his case on the merits. I will not listen to any more remarks about parties.

Mr. McKeon—Yes; but, unlike Mr. Tracy, I do belong to a party. I wish to show what party machinery has been brought into operation in these several boards, the headquarters of which are in Mulberry-street. For that reason I ask until Thursday morning next to prepare affidavits to show how the machine works; to show how many men in this City have been turned out of house and home, taken to jail, their property sacrificed, and their business ruined by the Board of Excise and the police.

Mr. Tracy—Well, we have no objection to giving the other side the time required.

The argument of the case was therefore postponed until Thursday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

Important Decision by a Maine Court.

From the Portland Advertiser.

A legal decision of more than local interest and importance has recently been made by the Supreme Court of Maine. Benjamin D. Peck, the Treasurer of that State, having become a defaulter for a large sum, a suit was commenced against his sureties on his official bond—Neal Dow, Isaac Dyer, Ezra Carter, Jr., William Chase, Allen Haines, Thomas S. Abbott and J. B. Cummings. They set up two grounds of defence, 1st, that there were no seals on the instrument when they signed it, and they gave no authority to any person to place seals upon it; 2d, that some of them signed and delivered the bond only upon condition that certain other persons, who had been co-sureties with them for Peck the previous year, should also execute the bond. On the first point the jury having found against the defendants, the Court refused to set the verdict aside as being against evidence. The main interest in the case centered on the second point, namely whether in point of law it was a sufficient defence, that some of the sureties signed the bond upon the express condition that certain other persons should sign it before it was delivered. In relation to this, one of the defendants testified that he declared when the bond was presented to him by one of the other sureties, that he would sign it only upon the condition "that all those persons who were on Peck's first bond should put their names on this one;" that he delivered it to one of the co-sureties with the express declaration that it was to go for nothing unless those names were on, and that he did not know until after the defalcation that the others had not signed. Judge Barrows, who tried the case, instructed the jury that a mere expectation that other persons would sign the paper was not sufficient to make the obligation a conditional one. That the above testimony of one of the sureties, if true, as to his acts and intentions at the time of signing the paper, would not clear him from liability, although the other names were not put on, if he allowed the paper to go beyond his control into possession of the State authorities. The case was carried before the whole Court, and they have recently confirmed this ruling, and given judgment against the defendants. The opinion is drawn up by Judge Barrows, and is a clear and able examination of the law upon this subject. In this case the bond was apparently complete, that is, there was nothing on the face of the instrument to show that it was to be signed by others than those who did sign it, and there was no evidence that the expectation of some of the sureties that it was to be signed by others was known to the State authorities or even to Peck himself. The case therefore differed from those decisions where the instrument was upon its face incomplete. Nor was it denied by the Court that, in a case where one surety signs a bond on condition that it shall be signed by another before its delivery, no obligation is incurred until the condition shall happen unless the obligor by his acts and declarations has estopped himself, under the circumstances of the case, from asserting a conditional delivery.

This opinion, which has not yet been printed, settles a long-pending controversy in Maine and fixes the liability of the sureties on Peck's bond. A curious feature in the case is the testimony of the sureties as to the absence of a seal on the bond when they signed. Neal Dow and three other of the sureties testified positively, that there were no seals on the bond when they signed. But the Jury found otherwise and the Court emphatically sustained them. The Judge says: We cannot shut our eyes to the fact "that marks evidently left upon and against these seals by the pens of the signers in the act of affixing their signatures afford evidence falling very little short of absolute demonstration that there were seals upon the bond when it was signed by the defendants." At the same time the Court did "not mean to be understood as expressing the belief that these sureties gave wilfully false testimony in this matter, but they were palpably mistaken as to the fact. By one of those fantastic tricks which self-interest plays with memory this bond was probably confounded in their minds with another not here in suit."

An Interesting Case in the Surrogate's Court—A Daughter Contests the Validity of a Will Alleged to have been Made by Her Father—Trial Postponed till September.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 30.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

A paper, purporting to be the last will and testament of Mr. Edward Mott Robinson, has been presented to Surrogate Tucker for admission to probate. There are some circumstances connected with this case which render it interesting to the public. Mr. Robinson died a short time since possessed of a large amount of property, estimated by those who ought to be well informed on the subject at between five and six millions of dollars. The will presented to the Surrogate is dated the 16th of March, 1865, and states that he, at the time of its execution, was a shipping merchant. There is on it a revenue stamp for $2,250. The general provisions of it are, that to his daughter, Hetty Howland Robinson, he bequeaths in fee simple all his real estate in the City of San Francisco, Cal., known as North Point Dock Warehouse; and second, he bequeaths to this same daughter, Hetty Howland Robinson, the sum of $910,000, to be paid to her by his executors six months after his decease. The executors are Henry A. Barling, Abner H. Davis, and another who it seems never qualified.

The will then recites that the sum of $10,000 is to be paid to Henry A. Barling, $10,000 to Abner H. Davis, of New-York, and to Wm. E. Watson, of New-Bedford, Mass., $1,000; these sums to be paid within twelve months after the decease of the testator. The Town of Kingston, R. I., is, by the terms of the will, to have the sum of $10,000, payable by the Executors, eighteen months after the testator's death, to the proper authorities, and to be appropriated to educational purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of that town. All the residue of the property of the deceased was to go to Henry A. Barling and Abner H. Davis, of New-York, and Edward D. Mondell, of New-Bedford, Mass.

The will is now contested on the ground that this paper presented is not the last will and testament of Mr. Robinson, deceased; that this paper which purports to be his last will and testament, and, also, the execution thereof, were obtained from him by fraud and circumvention, and by coercion and undue influence, which were practiced upon him by Abner Davis and Henry A. Barling, or by some person or persons at their instance, and by and under their direction. That this execution of the will was obtained while the testator was under the influence of disease and of medicines administered to him, and while he was not of sound and disposing mind and memory. That he was incapable of making a will at the time, and was improperly excited from the causes set forth.

It appears that the alleged will of the deceased has been duly proved in California, where a large portion of his real estate is situated, and that it is now presented here for the purpose of finally closing up the affairs. The large amount of property involved renders it highly probable that there will be a closely contested trial. The hearing of the case is set down for the next September term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 30.

By Justice Barnard.

Jane E. Fairman *vs.* Gibson W. Fairman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.
E. S. Taylor, et al. *vs.* David Marsh; motion denied.
Wm. W. Averill *vs.* Leonard W. Jerome, et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Justice McCunn.

Bernard M. Santer *vs.* Max Harrison; motion to discharge from arrest granted with $10 costs. Samuel C. Reed *vs.* David Allen; motion granted. Mary Good *vs.* Jane A. Cooper; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Seabott *vs.* Seabott; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Justice Barnard. Court opens at 10 A. M. The calendar will be called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 21, 46½, 75, 149, 194. All preferred cases. Notes of issue for the first Monday of August, should be filed on or before Wednesday of this week.

Common Pleas—Chambers and Special Term—Held by Judge Brady during this week.

Superior Court—Special Term—Held by Justice McCunn.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 30—*In Steamship Villa de Paris from Brest*—Mr. Booram, Mr. and Mme. Schmidt, Mr. Schoenhen and child, Mr. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson, Mr. Weill, Baron de Coppins, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, John Iselin, Mr. Franck, Mr. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. Nordmann, Mr. Hardy, Mons. L. and N. Henry, Mons. S. and M. Feld, Miss Rostan, Miss Stewart, Mr. Hombergen, S. Kahn, Mr. Grangette, Mrs. and Miss Maas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. Carew, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Hixon, Mr. Van Velsor, Mr. Schrans, Dr. Hitchcock, Gen. Herran, Mr. Ponton de Arce, Mr. Williams, Mr. Lamey, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Granados, 2 daughters, 3 children and servant, Mr. Botta, Mr. Borrell, Mr. Reichard, Mr. Sommerhoff, Mr. Martelli, Mr. Molinier, N. Woolff, A. Eisig, Mr. Herran, W. Hill, R. Southgate, Mr. Aylmer, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Reutmeyer, Miss Reutmeyer and two children, Mrs. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerson, F. Henry, Mr. Flersheim, Mr. Dutertre, Joachin Alfonso, Joseph Scherer, Mrs. L. Alexandre, Mrs. B. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Bompart, Mr. Dackary, Miss Haushalter, Paul Margot, Mr. Lockwood, Mrs. Suze, Sante Galeotti, Mrs. Tessier, Mr. Laclef, Mr. Court, Philip Groie, Mr. Wurtzberger, Mr. Hahn, Mr. Darnaud, Miss Noury, Miss Hoffmann, Mr. Emile Dreyfus, O. Eisig, Ch. Eisig, Mr. Maureau, Mr. Betze, Mr. Conradt, Mr. F. Willain, Mr. Earl, Mr. Muller, Mr. Tillmann, Mr. Fuhrer, Mr. Von Burgen, Mr. Egle, Mr. Dauson, Mr. Caln, Mr. Klotz, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Groh, Mr. Baer, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Michel, Mr. Mabru, Mr. Dissat, Mr. Strikenbach, Mr. F. Brouner, Mr. Crampert, Mr. Berger, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. Schaudein, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst, Aug. Burkart, Mr. Bernardin, Mr. Michel, Mr. Grau, Mr. Briere, Mr. Krauer, Mr. Bouland, Mr. Brice, Mrs. Brandt, Mr. Vogelman, Mrs. M. and L. Pietro, Mrs. Braun, Mr. Angelus, Mr. Rufinus, Mr. Felix, Mr. Diodor, Mr. Henry, Mr. Styffs, Mr. Shaubert, Mr. Bloch, Mr. Correborre, Mr. Mitratha, Mr. Schick, Mr. Martin, Mr. Zorl, Mr. Neidermeyer, Mr. Levy, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Spiedel, Mr. Stallbaum.

July 30—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—S. Raszinski, J. Von Lenden, H. Paulsen, F. Jessen, H. and E. Solomon, C. Ganz, A. Werner, M. Frahm, C. Claussen, E. Furmann, Mrs. Leddin and 3 children, Maria Merker, L. Weber, C. Von Matty, C. H. W. Peterson and wife, Lea Foss and 5 children, Henrie to Von Halle, Abm. Lewis, S. Heymann, Otto Lorens, wife and child, F. Gleim, A. Lewis, C. Schultz, H. Lehmann and wife, Ann Steglich, H. Uterbark, Rosa Blum, S. Cohen.

In steamship Sheridan, from New-Orleans—J. M. Sallas, James Foster, E. Lurach and 2 children, H. A. D. Merritt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 55 | Sun sets....... 7 17 | Moon rises... 9 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 05 | Gov. Island.10 54 | Hell Gate....12 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Ships Mary O'Brien, Vesper, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess: Universe, (Br.,) Hutten, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks W. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Henry P. Lord, Butler, Portland, Walsh & Carver; Amarinth, (Brem.,) Heidern, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.; Xantho, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Sacramento, Hussey, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ida, (Ital.,) Camevalli, Tarragona, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Mecca, Small, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.; Richmond, Powers, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cecily Helen, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. S., M. E. Green & Currie; Mystic, Berry, Smithville, N. S., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Guiseppino, (Ital.,) Bono, Cotte and Palermo, A. P. Agresta.

Schooners Hellene, Halleck, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; El Dorado, Colton, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Jenny Lind, Cole, Boston, Snow & Richardson; George Washington, Peck, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Sloops Ethan Allen, Merrill, Sag Harbor, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasville.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool July 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 616 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 15, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 541 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre July 19, Brest 21st, with mdse. and 171 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Sheridan, Bolton, New-Orleans July 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 26th, lat. 27 10, lon. 79 40, spoke Br. bark Boomerang, from Cardenas for New-York.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Valley City, Snyder, Richmond 40 hours, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Ship Desiumbrante, (Port.,) Soares, Lisbon 41 ds., with wine, corkwood, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Surdenant, (Fr.,) Belles, Garadet, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Renauld, Francois & Co.

Bark Flor del Mar, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Thayer, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Wm. Ingalls.

Bark C. A. Jones, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Frances, Cow Bap 14 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Golden Lead, Langthorn, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Mayaguez 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Matron, Hillman, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Jonas Smith.

Brig Ida Cutler, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster; is bound to Newark, N. J.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash, N. B., 11 ds., with piles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Robert L. Stoughton, Soper, Washington, N. C. with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Wm. P. Clyde, do.; bark Trovatore, from Turks Island.

Also arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Avola—bark, from Portland for Matanzas, July 28, lat. 37 38, lon. 74.

Flight—brig, Mitchell, from Matanzas for New-York, July 22, lat. 27 e9, lon. 79 46.

James E. Brett—bark, from Rangoon for Falmouth, Eng., May 18, lat. 30 55 S., lon. 37 20 E.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Mary Wilson, at Queenstown; Rowland Evans, at Falmouth; Auld Reekie, at Barcelona.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Helena, at Falmouth.

Arr. from New-York, 18th, Celestial Empire, at Cape Clea; Pride of the Ocean, at Deal.

Arr. from Baltimore, 16th, Woden, at Start Point.

Arr. from Pensacola, 20th, Crossfell, at Start Point.

Sld. for New-York, 19th, William Tapscott, from Liverpool; C. H. Holbrook, from Shields.

Sld. for Boston, 20th, New-England, from Liverpool.

Mem.—Ship Reaper, Akyab, for Calcutta, struck on a bank outside of the former port, and returned; was condemned and sold for 2,700 reals.

Purser Boyd, of the China, reports: After 36 hours fine weather, continuous westerly winds and fogs. On the 22d, off Roche's Point, passed steamship Pennsylvania; also Tripoli, off Stag Rocks, bound E.

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Rental, exclusive of Opera House proper, $30,000.
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3d.—CROPSEY'S "American Autumn," $6,000.
4th.—SCHUSSELE'S "Irving and his Friends," $5,000.
5th.—HART'S "Autumnal Woods," $5,000.
6th.—MEYER'S "Recognition," $5,000.
7th.—BEARD'S "Deer in the Prairie," $4,000.
8th.—GIGNOUX'S "Alpine Scenery," $3,000.

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These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 457, July 30, 1866.
3, 61, 64, 17, 4, 9, 44, 50, 74, 51, 28, 21, 52.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 458, July 30, 1866.
30, 57, 75, 20, 68, 59, 10, 22, 62, 8, 7, 1.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 357, July 30, 1866.
38, 21, 72, 59, 62, 28, 9, 39, 46, 45, 74, 37, 19.
SHELBY—Class No. 358, July 30, 1866.
60, 75, 37, 31, 35, 43, 17, 2, 53, 11, 74, 12.

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Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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